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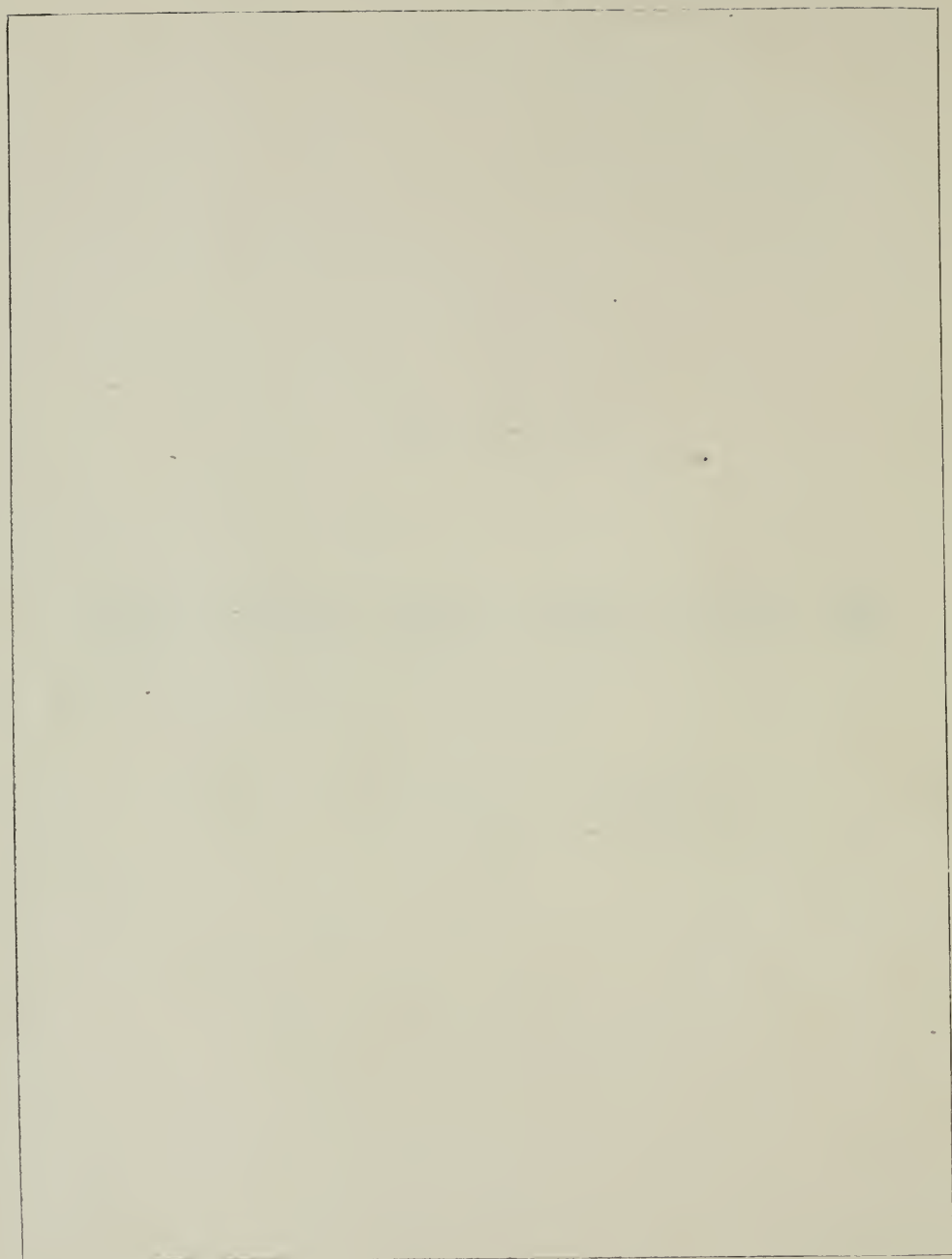
HISTORY

OF

Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR BOYD.



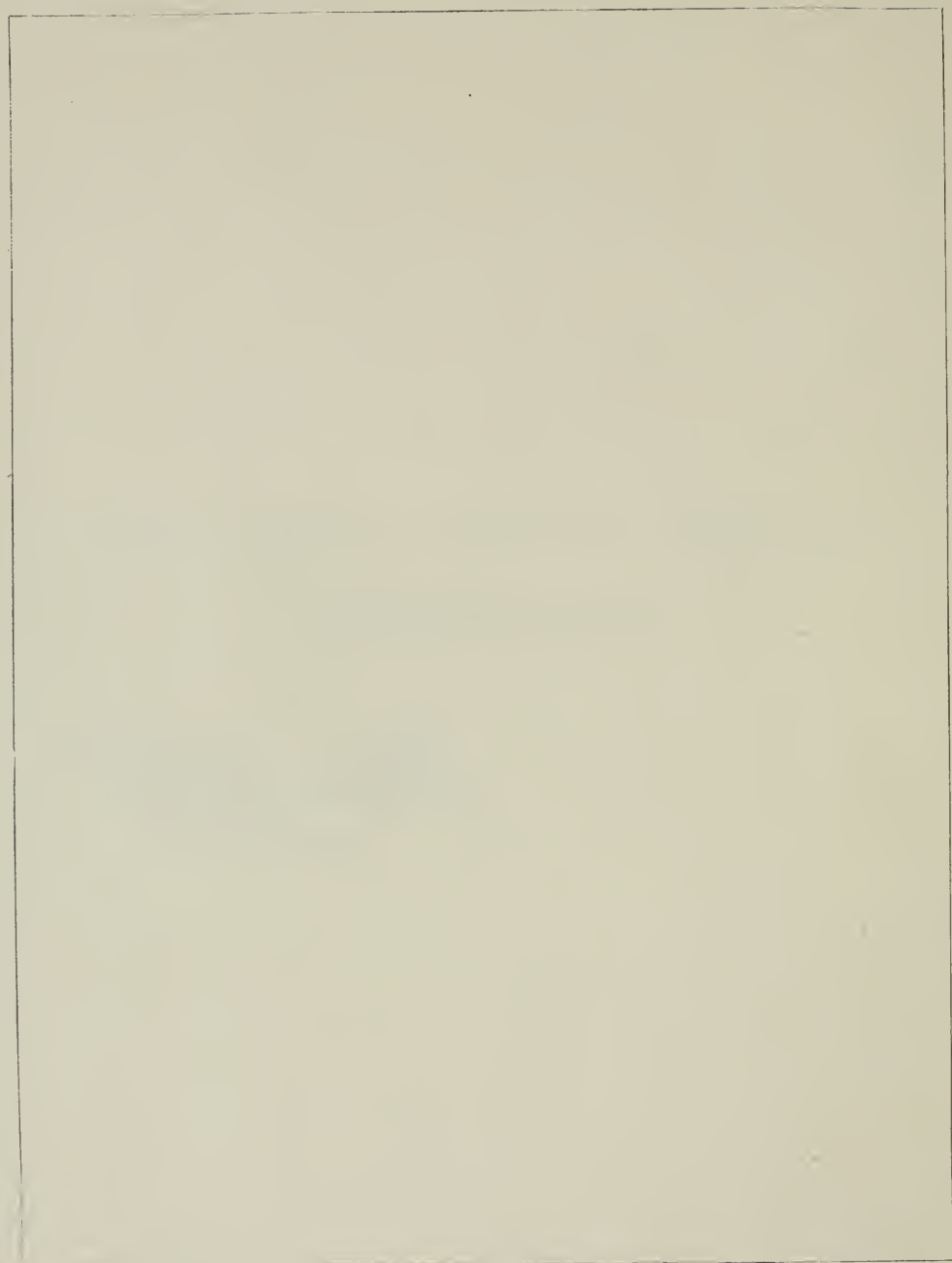
To

.....
Your acceptance of this Volume is respectfully requested by

Your very obedient Servant,

James Colston

.....1873.





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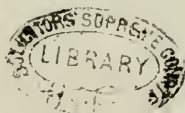
HISTORY
OF
DR BOYD'S
FOURTH HIGH SCHOOL CLASS,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR BOYD;
AND
REMINISCENCES OF HIGH SCHOOL DAYS.

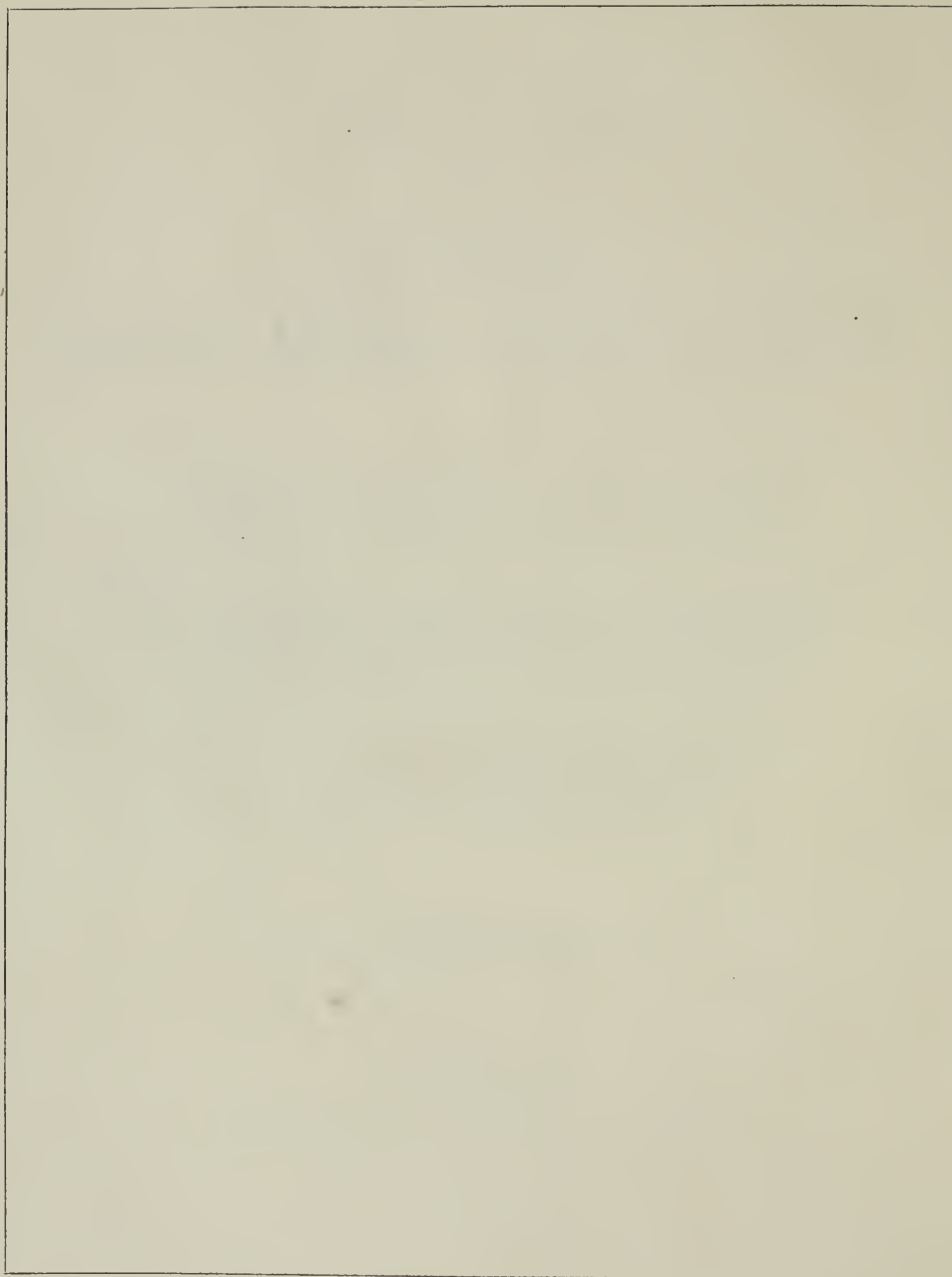
By JAMES COLSTON.

Second Edition.

EDINBURGH:
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BY COLSTON & SON.

M,DCCC,LXXIII.





"In Memoriam."

AS

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY

OF

A BELOVED MASTER;

AND

A TESTIMONY OF AFFECTION

FOR

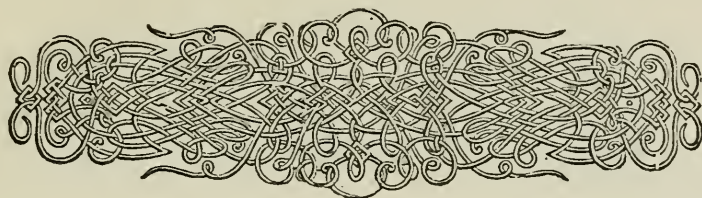
THE MEMBERS OF OUR CLASS CLUB,

THIS VOLUME

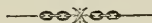
IS

Dedicated.

IMPRESSION,
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P R E F A C E.



ELEVEN years have passed away since I had the pleasure of presenting to my Class-Fellows the First Edition of this work. Their kind appreciation of my labours, so frequently expressed, has induced me to renew the effort then made, to procure authentic information regarding each of them, and to record the changes which time has brought about. This I have attempted to do in the present volume. -

The plan pursued in the First Edition has been continued in this one, with two exceptions. I have eliminated the Annual Reports of the Club, seeing that the results of any information contained in these are to be found in the short personal sketch of the History of my Class-Fellows. But I have added an additional Chapter, entitled "Reminiscences of High School Days," in which I have endeavoured to recall my impressions of the High School, of its Rector and Masters, and of other matters which I thought might be of interest to the general Reader.

It is evident, that perfect accuracy in the History of a High School Class can hardly be attained. Where so many subjects are treated, and so many individual life histories are concerned, the course

of time is 'ever and anon making changes. As a notable example of this truth, I may state that when the volume was approaching completion, and after the History of my Class-Fellows had been printed, I had the melancholy duty to discharge of recording the death, and attending the funeral, of our Class-Fellow, Mr JAMES METHUEN, who died at his residence, Dunforth, Trinity, on February 21, 1873.

The Engraving of the High School, and the Portrait of Dr Boyd, which appear in this volume, are the work of our Class-Fellow, Mr GEORGE AIKMAN.

My acknowledgments of obligations are due to Mr ROBERT ADAM, City Chamberlain, Mr WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary of the Scottish Equitable Assurance Society, Mr JOHN S. MILLIGAN, S.S.C., and Mr WILLIAM MACDONALD, M.A., Classical Master in the High School, for their kind aid in connection with the volume.

The task which I have imposed upon myself has been one of sincere pleasure. It has afforded me great gratification to awaken old memories and associations, and to put on record many incidents of youthful days.

J. C.

VIEWFIELD, TRINITY,
EDINBURGH, *March* 20, 1873.



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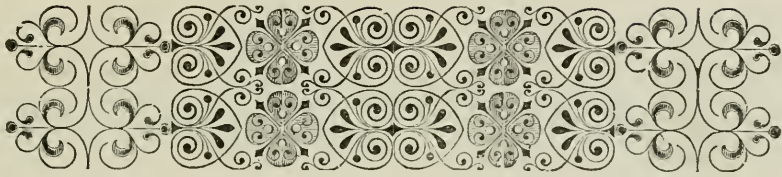
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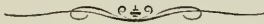
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INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER TO FIRST EDITION.



HAVE conceived the idea, that those who were Members of the same Class with me in the High School of Edinburgh, might desire to possess whatever interesting information could be procured respecting their Class-Fellows. Since the formation of our Club, upwards of eight years ago, I have endeavoured to preserve a progressive history of the Members of the Class in my Register, but I have found it considerably defective. Accordingly, it occurred to me, that, by an extraordinary effort, with a definite object in view, I might be enabled to obtain some intelligence regarding those of whom I had lost all trace, and fuller information than I already possessed regarding others. The mere production of my Register, for a few hours, at the Annual Dinner, does not afford to the Members of the Club that satisfactory perusal which they might desire at quieter moments in their own homes. Impressed with these views, I became persuaded, that I could not communicate the information I had succeeded in acquiring in a better form than that which it now assumes. Hence the appearance of this volume.

With the view of rendering it *complete*, I have divided the History of the Class into three parts.

In the *first* part, I have reproduced each year's Class List, alphabetically arranged, with Prize Lists, opinions of the press, etc.

In the *second* part, I have supplied a History of our Class Club, and a short account of the first Dinner given by us to our late lamented Preceptor; I have recorded the days when our Annual Gatherings took place, and reprinted the Reports which have been circulated each year among the Members, etc.

In the *third* part, I have furnished the Register of the Members of the Class, during the whole or any part of the four Sessions, alphabetically arranged, with their present vocation, address, and other interesting memoranda.

To all this I have prefixed a Biographical Sketch of our late Master, in which I have endeavoured to recall some reminiscences of High School days. These four separate records, with the beautiful engraving of the High School, and the striking and characteristic Portrait of Dr Boyd (the latter of which was engraved expressly for this work by our Class-Fellow, Mr GEORGE AIKMAN, from a photograph by Mr HENDERSON, taken several years ago), complete the volume.

With the view of rendering the work as *authentic* as possible, I have requested detailed information from each of my Class-Fellows; and the prompt and hearty manner in which they have generally responded, affords me the full assurance that I have their approval of the little work which I have undertaken. In several cases, when unable to obtain information from the gentlemen themselves, I have been obliged to resort to the most authentic sources within my reach.

I have endeavoured to observe, so far as possible, uniformity in the information communicated; and have purposely refrained from introducing any laudatory observations of my own regarding many Class-Fellows who are well deserving of such praise. At the same time, I have deemed it my duty to reprint various extracts from the newspaper press, and other journals of the day, or to make reference to these, respecting any achievements of my Class-Fellows which may have attracted public notice. In this respect, a perusal of these pages will show, that I have devoted special attention to those of our number who have passed from this earthly scene. The old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is an excellent and humane one. But, in this case, it is satisfactory to state, that such praise is not undeserved; for those who have been taken from us were among the best and ablest of our number. It is a proper tribute to their memory, as their earthly race is run, that fuller details should be recorded of them than of those who are still spared on the arena of life.

In some cases the information is more fully given than in others. It is right to explain, that when such information was voluntarily tendered by relatives and friends, I did not feel called upon to withhold any part of the intelligence so communicated.

The work has been one of labour, but not without pleasure. It involved a large correspondence, and a considerable amount of research. But I have the satisfaction of stating, that although sixteen years have elapsed since the termination of our con-

nection with Dr Boyd in the High School, yet, in only two cases out of 139—which was the total number of the class—have I been unable to find any trace. One of these was a pupil for nine months during the third Session, and the other attended during the whole period.

It may be thought premature to commit to the press, even for private circulation, details respecting the career of gentlemen whose average age is only about thirty years. But the difficulty which I have experienced in my inquiries, convinces me that I did not begin a day too early. Nay, I firmly believe that, had a very few additional years passed over, many landmarks which the mists of time had made less distinct, would have become entirely obscured. In this respect, then, the attempt which I have made seems well timed. And if, at that particular stage of life to which I have referred, it seldom happens that a man's qualifications are fully developed—at least so fully developed as to call for any such notice as is contained in these pages—it ought to be borne in mind, that the object of the work is not so much to eulogise the merits of those gentlemen whose names appear on the list, as to gather together again, as it were, and after a considerable interval, the now scattered members of a small community. Time will no doubt bring about, as it has done, many changes. And it may form an interesting task for some one of our number, at a later period, to carry forward this history, and to record the later experiences of members. If any one should think of this, his work will be more easily accomplished from the foundation having been laid.

I have already referred to the pleasure which I have derived from the pursuit of these investigations. I have been enabled to renew intimacy, and to commence correspondence, with several gentlemen of whom I had heard nothing during the last sixteen or twenty years. One case is so very singular, and there is so much of romance about it, that I cannot refrain from noticing it here.

In the list of our first year's Class-Fellows will be found the name of John M'Arthur. He attended the School during only the first three months of the Session. As most of us were strangers to each other at the formation of the Class, it will be easily understood how one who was then a pupil for so short a period should pass more readily from our recollection than those who had been with us during a similar period at a later stage. I could not find any of my Class-Fellows who remembered aught about him. He was vividly impressed on my memory from the circumstances, that his name had been enrolled immediately after my own; that on several successive days we had been seated next each other in the Class-Room; and that he was thus the first Class-Fellow with whom I had become acquainted. In

consequence of his leaving the Class so soon, I had lost all trace of him. In my extremity, it occurred to me to make a list of all the families of the name of M'Arthur in the *Edinburgh Directory*, and by waiting upon each, to obtain, if possible, some tidings of my long-lost Class-Fellow. In the month of August last, having occasion to be in the west end of the town on business, and having some leisure after its transaction, I thought that I might then begin my researches. With this view, I entered a bookseller's shop, and inquired of the bookseller if he would be good enough to favour me with a perusal of the *Directory*. Through his kindness, I had all the names transferred to my note-book; and, when I informed him of my object, he expressed his belief that my missing Class-Fellow was the only son of an intimate friend of his own, but that the young man had been for many years in New York, and, therefore, that I was not likely to find him. I replied that my primary object was to acquire any intelligence regarding him, and if I could obtain some information I would be well satisfied. In accordance with the bookseller's suggestion, I then bent my steps to No. 2 Melville Street, and on inquiring if Mr M'Arthur (the father) was within, I received a reply in the negative. The servant then added, "But Mr John is in." This somewhat puzzled me, as it did not harmonise with the account which I had received a few minutes before. However, I immediately rejoined, "I'll see Mr John." I was forthwith ushered into the drawing-room, and in a few minutes a tall young gentleman, of dark complexion, entered,—not unlike what I conceived John M'Arthur the boy might have been changed into when he became a man. In a few words, I stated to him the purpose of my visit. He replied, "I attended the High School for a short time many years ago." I asked, "Under which Master did you study?" His answer was, "Dr Boyd." I then inquired, if he could remember the particular year; to which he answered, that as it was so long ago, and as he had been there for so short a period, he could not exactly recall it. I then declared my conviction that he was the same John M'Arthur who was my old Class-Fellow, because *his* attendance at School was very short; but that, perhaps the speediest way to determine the matter, would be to repeat to me the names of any of his Class-Fellows. He instantly mentioned the names of about half-a-dozen; and, strange to say, they were those about whom I knew least; while I need not add, that information so unexpectedly received regarding them, was very acceptable, and duly chronicled. I assured him there could be no mistake as to his being the very man about whom I was inquiring. He then observed, "I remember your name very well. I have been trying to recall your features, but am unable to do so. I may inform you that I am resident in New York. I am in

business, am married, and have a family there. Since I left this country for America about fourteen years ago, I have not returned till within the last six weeks. I came partly for my health, partly on business, and partly to see my friends. During my short visit, I have been travelling all over Britain. I have not been in Edinburgh above four days altogether, and *I leave for New York to-night.*" He then expressed the pleasure which it afforded him to renew our acquaintance, and this sentiment I heartily reciprocated. We had a long conversation about High School days, our Class-Fellows, and our beloved Master, and we parted highly gratified with our unexpected interview.

I make no comment on this singular coincidence, but leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. The simple facts are these: While on other business, I suddenly resolve to search for this companion of my youth; in half-an-hour am guided to his father's house to meet him there; and this nearly twenty years after we had last seen each other, and during one of the only four days he had spent in Edinburgh, after fourteen years' absence beyond the Atlantic, and within a few hours, too, of his return to the land of his adoption. On this occasion I felt more cheered than I can well describe. In this singular re-union, I deemed myself amply repaid for all the toil of my self-imposed mission.

It will be at once understood that this volume is intended for the Members of our own Class, and that by them alone can it be entirely appreciated. At the same time, it may afford some degree of satisfaction to those who are interested in the prosperity of the High School of Edinburgh; and to the statist and to the public, its pages may afford matter for reflection as to the changes which years effect on the position and destinies of a number of young men who started together in the race of life, but who have been severed by untimely death, by emigration, and by other allotments of Providence. In reviewing such a record as this, it is my consolation to think that a goodly array of our old Class-Fellows survive to recognise the sacred bond which united them with their beloved Instructor, and with each other.

To all—whether Class-Fellows, their relatives, or friends—who have aided me, by furnishing information, my best thanks are due. To those who have assisted in the revisal of the Lists, Biographical Sketch, etc., I owe a deep debt of gratitude. Specially would I mention the kindness of Mr JOHN CARMICHAEL of the High School,* and of the Rev. THOMAS W. BROWN, Minister of the Free Church, Alva.† I am

* Now deceased.

† Now Minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Newcastle.

also much indebted to Mr GEORGE AIKMAN, who contributed to this volume the engraving of Dr Boyd ; and I acknowledge my obligations to Messrs ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, who have permitted me to prefix, as a frontispiece, their beautiful steel engraving of the High School.

I have now finished my work. It has been my endeavour to make it as accurate as possible. In such a variety of details, perfect accuracy cannot be expected. I trust, however, that any errors of omission or commission will be overlooked by those into whose hands the book may come. To the Members of the Class, I present it as a History of themselves ; while I add, in the language of the bankers, “ a true copy—errors excepted.”

My *sole* aim has been to bind together, in one common bond of brotherhood, those who were as one in their boyish days ; to revive associations, which, I trust, shall last as long as we are permitted, by the All-wise Disposer of events, to be “ pilgrims and sojourners on this earth.” If this small tribute to the memory of our lamented Teacher, and this testimony of affection for my beloved Class-Fellows, shall conduce to this end, I shall feel myself doubly repaid for any labour I may have undergone in the discharge of a solemn duty.

EDINBURGH, 7th January 1862.





yours. truly
James Boyd



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR BOYD.



R JAMES BOYD was born in Paisley, on the 24th December 1795.

His father, who was a glover by trade, had eleven other children, all of whom predeceased Dr Boyd. The elements of his education he received in the town of his birth ; but, as circumstances had caused his father to remove his family to Glasgow, when his son James was in his eighth year, his future studies were prosecuted in that city. In due time he entered the University there, and, by a sedulous cultivation of those talents which he possessed, he soon gained some of the highest honours in the Humanity, Greek, and Philosophical Classes. Among these honours may be specially mentioned the Blackstone Prize, which is awarded to the best Latin scholar of the year, and for which he was fortunate enough to be the successful competitor. After taking the degree of Master of Arts, he devoted himself for two years to the study of medicine, with the view of graduating in this particular branch of science ; and during the time he attended the medical classes, he is said to have attained considerable proficiency. Eventually, however, he abandoned this pursuit, and entered the Divinity Hall of the University of Glasgow. Here he remained till he had completed the regular curriculum required by the Theological Faculty, and he was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Dumbarton, during the month of May 1822. It may be mentioned that, at the early age of fourteen, and while passing through a distinguished career at College, he was at the same time employed in training the young privately in the knowledge of the classics ; and many of these pupils, as well as the numerous host of their successors, exhibit, in the part which they now take in life, the results of his care and learning.

Towards the close of 1822, Dr Boyd removed to Edinburgh, where, for the period of three years, he maintained himself by private tuition. In 1825, he became a candidate for the office of House-Governor in George Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh—the patronage of which is vested in the Clergy and in the Magistrates and Town Council of that city. In consequence of the very full and flattering testimonials which he produced—in reference to his character as a man, a scholar, and a teacher—the Governors unanimously concurred in conferring upon him the appointment, in preference to several very powerful rivals. It was in this new sphere of labour that the peculiar force and versatility of his mind were brought to light. This will be apparent when we consider what the duties of the House-Governor are, as described in the Memoir of George Heriot, by the late Rev. Dr Steven :—It is his province to watch over the Institution in all its details ; to see that the teachers are diligent and faithful in their respective classes ; that the boys are orderly, cleanly, well-behaved, and attentive ; and that the male servants are active, sober, and respectful ; in short, to be cognisant of the whole proceedings within the Hospital, as regards its domestic economy or its educational interests. It is also his duty to perform divine worship in the chapel every morning and evening, and to instruct the senior boys in English Composition and Natural Philosophy, besides having to report from time to time to the Governors on the general conduct of the boys, and anything of importance relating to the internal management of the Hospital. Immediately after Dr Boyd entered on this important trust, he began to carry into effect most important reforms : and so highly were his services appreciated, that, in 1827, he received from the relatives of the boys a valuable gold watch, for “his zealous exertions in carrying into effect a salutary reformation in the internal government of the Institution, and in the moral and intellectual improvement of the boys.”

But regarding the admirable manner in which Dr Boyd performed the delicate and arduous duties of his important charge, I cannot do better than quote the words of the minute of the Governors, when, in accepting his resignation on 29th August 1829, they felt it to be their duty to record their strong sense of the value of his services to the Hospital. They bore “their willing and grateful testimony to the intelligence and firmness with which he carried into execution the new plan of internal management introduced at the time of his election ; to the union of kindness and energy which had secured for him the respect and affection of the boys ; and to the ability and zeal with which he had laboured in promoting the best interests of the Institution.”

To the testimony thus borne by the Governors, may be added that of the late Dr W. M. Gunn, who for several years was a colleague of Dr Boyd in the High School. He says (October 1847), "In George Heriot's Hospital, where the boys are of various degrees of proficiency, and are destined for various walks of life, his discipline and mode of management effected a thorough change and reformation. To this day, many of those educated by him, now themselves teachers, speak in terms of warm gratitude, and of admiration of the mode in which he formed and fitted them to become instructors of youth."

But the best testimony of all will be found in the recorded opinion of those who were educated within the walls of the Hospital, and who, in March 1839, thus wrote :—"Every one familiar with the affairs and state of the Hospital, at the period of Dr Boyd's connection with it, must recollect the singular renovation that was accomplished in its internal management from the time that he undertook its discipline. He made himself familiar with every detail ; by coming closely into contact with the boys, acquainted himself with their habits, talents, and dispositions ; improved their personal comforts ; and substituted moral training and motive for the indiscriminate use of the rod. The inmates of the Institution were no longer kept at that chilling distance from their teachers, which turned into fear or dislike the sentiment with which they regarded their superiors ; but found their masters interesting themselves in their feelings, sharing often in their amusements, and cultivating their affections. While every department was regulated by the strictest discipline, it was without a tincture of severity. The moral habits of the boys were thoroughly corrected, and their religious training carefully and affectionately superintended." As a further proof of the warm regard in which he was held by the pupils in the Hospital, they, at a later period, presented him with a portrait of himself, painted by the late Thomas Duncan, R.S.A., and engraved by William Douglas, both of whom were Old Herioters. The inscription on the gilt frame which surrounds it, is as follows :—

Presented

TO

JAMES BOYD, Esq., LL.D.,

Late House-Governor of George Heriot's Hospital, by his

Pupils in that Institution, in testimony of their admiration of his character as a Gentleman and a Scholar, and in grateful acknowledgment of their obligations to him as the Instructor of their youth and the Friend of their riper years. Painted by
Thomas Duncan, R.S.A., 1841.

Dr Boyd held the office of House-Governor of the Hospital for nearly four years ; and, before this period had expired, the University of Glasgow testified her sense of his merits, by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In the autumn of 1829, a vacancy occurred in the staff of Classical Masters in the High School of Edinburgh, in consequence of the resignation of the late Mr Irvine, and Dr Boyd became a candidate for the appointment. On the unanimous recommendation of the College Committee, the Magistrates and Town Council, by a majority of twenty-eight to one, on the 19th day of August, elected him to the office. The condition attached to the appointment was, that Mr Irvine should receive from his successor a retiring annuity of L.100 per annum. This sum Dr Boyd had to pay during the four following years of Mr Irvine's life.

Immediately after beginning his duties in the High School, Dr Boyd thought it right to enter on a new sphere of responsibility, from which he was prohibited by statute* while he filled the situation of House-Governor in George Heriot's Hospital ; a step, too, which he often characterised as *the* one of all others that he had least cause to regret that he had taken. On December 24, 1829, he married Miss Jane Reid Easton, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Easton, merchant in Edinburgh. The result of this marriage has been nine children (four sons and five daughters), three of whom survive—viz., three daughters, who at present reside with Mrs Boyd in Edinburgh. Any one who has had the privilege, as I have had, of being frequently present when the family circle were assembled round the table, or round the fireside, could not fail to see in the family group quite a model household ; in the kind and indulgent yet dutiful husband and father ; in the careful, diligent, and affectionate wife and mother ; and in the loving children who surrounded them. It were an easy matter to dilate upon Dr Boyd's many virtues as a husband and a father ; but, as the more immediate object of this Biographical Sketch must be, while narrating those facts in the history of the man which it is absolutely requisite that the reader should know, rather to give prominence to his career in the High School, and his peculiar qualifications for the high position which he there occupied, I shall now proceed to this branch of my narrative ; and with the view of enlivening it, I shall try to recall a few incidents, that may have passed from the recollection of those who were either eye or ear witnesses of them.

* This monkish fashion of prohibiting the House-Governor, and also the Masters (the latter of whom, in those days, resided within the walls of the Institution), from marrying, was not abolished till the year 1838.

It was in the beginning of the Session 1841-2, that our Class was formed. Dr Boyd had at that time been twelve years a Classical Master in the School. He had conducted three different Classes through the usual curriculum of four years, after which they are handed over to the Rector, for the further prosecution of their studies, previous to entering the University. Our Class, therefore, formed Dr Boyd's Fourth Class.

I remember very well my first impressions of Dr Boyd. Before entering the High School, I had heard him described by many of my friends, as "a very *fine* man, and an excellent teacher." The first of October had arrived, and I had become possessed of my matriculation ticket, but I had not seen Dr Boyd. With a beating heart—full of joy yet full of fear—full of joy that I was about to enter upon what I considered a great era in my life, yet full of fear arising from a feeling which it would be difficult to define, but which every one can appreciate who has trembled at the thoughts of his first going to school,—I betook myself towards the Calton Hill, along with an associate, a pupil in one of the older Classes. A near approach to the noble edifice caused the joy to decrease and the fear to increase. We had descended the flight of stairs on the right-hand side of the building, when a stout gentleman, about 5 feet 5, and of middle age, emerged from the Janitor's house, and crossing the yard, made his way towards the adjoining Class-Room. My friend eagerly exclaimed to me, "That's Dr Boyd!" When I looked at the man,—at the stern expression which his countenance wore at the moment, the expression of a man not to be trifled with—at the quick firm step with which he paced along,—I confess that I was not prepossessed in his favour, and had already begun to have a slight misgiving as to some people's notions of what constituted a "fine" man. My companion conducted me to a seat in the Class-Room, and then left me. The Doctor had taken his place in the desk, and had begun to call up all the boys *seriatim* for the purpose of having their names enrolled in his book. Among the rest one was called up,—quite a hero in his way—not, certainly, in lessons—but in all bickerings, and fightings, and amusements, and even tricks—an honest, open-hearted, benevolent fellow, nevertheless, as boys of this class usually are. He had scarcely reached the desk, when the Doctor, assuming, if possible, a stern frown on his already, to my mind, very stern countenance, addressed him in language somewhat like the following:—"My young friend, I am given to understand that you are an incorrigible young gentleman; that your friends have lost all control of you; that you do what you please, and say what you please; in a word, that you assume the mastery of your father's household. Now, I beg you to understand, at the very outset, the distinct footing on which you and I are to be for

the future, which may save a great deal of trouble to me and pain to you. Know then, sir, that I am the master here, and that you are the scholar; that my will must and shall be obeyed, and that you must and shall obey me. I have had hundreds upon hundreds of young gentlemen under my care, and I have never allowed any one of them to obtain the mastery over me, *and I never shall*. When I find them doing wrong, I try to advise, to persuade, to warn. But, when all these fail, I call in the services of my '*adjutant*,' who is a very pliable and willing assistant in the execution of my orders, and whom I would now introduce to you, and to the rest of the class." Here the Doctor produced from the corner of the desk, where they had lain sleeping for more than two months, a huge pair of tawse, coiled round and round; and after some other complimentary remarks as to the faithfulness of the "*adjutant*," in days gone by, and the great service which he had rendered to him in the discharge of his duty, and to his pupils by frightening them into a performance of theirs, he uncoiled the "*adjutant*," and raising his arm, brought him down with all his power upon the desk. The sound echoed through the Class-Room, and struck terror into the hearts of many, if not all of us. Again addressing the lad, he said, "If you behave yourself, sir, and obey me, you shall never have occasion to fear either me or the '*adjutant*.' But as your parents have put you under my control to break you into something like subjection, I shall do all that lies in my power to discharge my duty to them and to you. You have been made acquainted with the terms. Now, sir, go to your seat." I need not say that this circumstance tended to modify my prepossessions in favour of Dr Boyd, and that I was becoming thoroughly sceptical as to the views entertained by my friends regarding what constituted *fineness* in a man. Nothing else worthy of note occurred on that occasion. We all had our names enrolled, and having been told what books we should require to use, with an admonition to be punctual to our time the next morning, we were dismissed for the day.

On the following morning the Class was resumed. Dr Boyd first of all gave us to understand certain general Class-Room orders, which must at once be complied with: as for instance—when he struck his ruler loudly on the desk, it was a sign that we were to take our seats, and be very quiet; and when he struck the desk again, it was the signal for our rising to prayer. The prayer ended, we read a chapter in the Bible, after which the lessons of the day were begun. But, as we had no lessons prescribed for this day, we were treated to some exercises in English spelling, followed by the reading of several chapters in Roman History. As the business of the Class advanced, we soon gained new insight into the character of our Teacher.

We found out that the severity of the previous day was very much assumed, and that the austere countenance could relax into the sunniest smile that ever played on the face of any man,—that immediately after some stern rebuke, conveyed with a still sterner expression on the countenance, there would issue forth from him some humorous remark, flowing out of some point in the lesson, which would convulse the whole class with laughter. Often was this the case. For instance, when speaking of Pliny, who is said to have been killed by venturing too near a volcano, Dr Boyd jocularly remarked, that he died, like many an honest Irishman, from taking too much of *the crater*! Dr Boyd's humour was thoroughly natural, and were it possible to recall the many pleasantries of a like kind which fell from his lips from time to time, and which had a tendency to enliven the dull monotony of the Class-Room, where, on account of the comparative youthfulness of the pupils, the work must be necessarily dry and uninteresting, I believe that such pleasantries would fill a goodly volume. It was the occasional introduction of these, and the general interest which he took in the boys, even although, on all occasions, he observed the strictest discipline, which rendered him so essentially a favourite with his pupils. So great was the affection which they entertained towards him, that if he were seen on his way to the School in the morning, it would be strange if you did not find from half-a-dozen to a dozen of the pupils around him, listening to some of his interesting remarks, or to some anecdote of his own young days. As he always walked at a rather rapid pace, it was with difficulty that the younger or weaker portion of the number could keep up with him; and such were usually found bringing up the rear, occasionally running a few steps for the purpose of making up their lee-way. When he approached his Class-Room, he might be found conversing with some of the other masters, or with the Janitor, and the eyes of not a few of the pupils would be turned towards him, eagerly watching for the time when he would put his hand into his pocket for his keys; and then about a dozen or more would be off towards him, at a bound, each one vying with his neighbour, as to who should receive what was deemed the distinguished honour of opening the door. And then again, in the Class-Room, before the business of the day began, Dr Boyd might be seen sitting in his arm-chair in the desk, with watch in hand, carefully observing the time, while about one-half of the members of the Class would be standing around, and the greatest familiarity manifested between teacher and pupils; but the hour having arrived, and the desk having been struck with the ruler, every one was off to his place, and the utmost order prevailed. That ruler was as effective in producing compliance with standing orders as the "*adjutant*" himself could be.

Often might its sharp sound be heard, of a summer morning, at the very extremity of the School yards, when the Class-Room windows were open, causing all those who were fond of cricket to leave their bats and wickets, and flee in the direction of the Class-Room—fearful lest the door should be shut before they arrived,—the penalty for which was, that each one who was late through his own fault was obliged to go to the foot of the class. This was rather a serious matter for one who held a high position, especially during “the marking” for prizes, seventy or eighty “places” being difficult to recover in a single day.

In the Class-Room, Dr Boyd combined the perfection of order, with the keenest insight into boys' nature, and yet with the warmest sympathy. It is right to explain for the benefit of those who may have occasion to glance at these pages, and who are not acquainted with the method which is pursued in conducting the Classes of the High School, that although a Class may number upwards of a hundred, only one boy is permitted to speak at a time; it being required of all the rest, that they should be attentive listeners, and any one of them ready to take up the passage where the other has left off, if the master should call upon him to do so. It will be at once evident that, to secure this, the utmost silence must be maintained, and anything calculated to withdraw the attention of the members of the Class immediately suppressed. Never were Classes kept in a better state of discipline in this respect than those of Dr Boyd. Knowing boys' nature, his eye kept ever and anon roaming over the whole Class, and any trifler was sure to be instantly detected, and a *pena** awarded to him for his pains. Dr Boyd would be sitting in his arm-chair in the desk, occasionally looking through a magnifying glass at the book before him, while his eye, which perhaps had been previously scanning one whose restlessness indicated anything but a desire to attend to the business in hand, was suddenly lifted from the book just in time to catch him in the act of taking something out of his pocket to eat or to trifle with, both of which were grievous offences, and the well-known voice sounding through the Class-Room, “*Bring it up,*” would recall the culprit to a sense of his position. There was no resisting that call. To the desk must the article be taken; and if, in the laying of it down, the finger points of the offender escaped the athletic movements of the “*adjutant*,” he was a much sharper boy than most boys usually are. These scenes generally created great merriment among the rest of the

* Or *punishment*, which consisted in his being obliged to write out the lesson on paper, and deliver it to the censor on the following morning. If he failed to do so, the punishment was doubled, and so on.

Class—all the more from the fact of the poor fellow having been caught napping, from his having had to surrender, and from the slight chastisement, if such was inflicted, having been given with the utmost good humour on the part of the master.

Another example of Dr Boyd's insight into boys' nature may be noticed. He very seldom turned his back upon the Class or any portion of it. The advantage of this plan will be evident from the following incident:—A boy has asked to be permitted to leave the Class-Room for a short time, and the request has been granted. He cannot pass between the place where Dr Boyd is standing and the forms upon which the members of the Class are seated; for that would be, in Latin phrase, *contra bonos mores*. He accordingly moves behind Dr Boyd, and, in passing, makes some sign of apparent defiance at the master, which causes a smile to rise on the faces of not a few of the other boys. The Doctor, quite unconscious of the particular trick that has been played, detects at once, in the mirror of faces before him, that something of the kind has happened; and not wishing to display his ignorance, yet at the same time desirous of suppressing all such conduct, or rather misconduct, turns suddenly round, and, to the amazement of the poor fellow, addresses him thus: "Jemie, I have often told you that the master had an eye in the back of his head. No such tricks upon an old traveller like me. Next time you attempt anything of the kind, half-a-dozen of *the best*."* I need not say that, in these circumstances, offences of this kind, which are too common in schools, were not likely to be often repeated; and, in looking back upon the mode which Dr Boyd adopted for their suppression, one cannot help admiring the tact he displayed. "Half-a-dozen of the best" were not to be coveted at any time, and consequently became very rare. As I never happened to require the services of the "*adjutant*," it may be presumptuous in me to express an opinion. But any one who has ever witnessed Dr Boyd rise quickly from his seat in the desk, throw back the arm-chair, lift the tawse, and with a firm step descend upon the floor for the purpose of administering a dose, would not require much more evidence that he was a man not to be trifled with, and that the more rarely he appeared in that relation the better. Only once do I remember of the corporal punishment having failed in producing the desired effect. It was a warm summer day, when a very little exertion had a tendency to relax the frame. One of the boys had been trifling during the whole forenoon; he had been frequently admonished and threatened, but all to no purpose. As a last resource, the services of the "*adjutant*" had to be called in; and one palmy after another

* Palmies.

was received, on right and left hand alternately, without producing the slightest change in a muscle of the sufferer's face. Dr Boyd was at last thoroughly exhausted, and addressing the lad, said, "Go to your seat, sir. You take your palmies like a man. I like to see a brave boy. A brave boy usually becomes a brave man. But I like to see bravery in a good cause, and I despise it in a bad one. If the corporal punishment which I have inflicted cannot bring the tears to your eyes, I should have expected that your better feelings would have caused you to be humbled, on reflecting that you occupied the ignominious position of being publicly chastised before your Class-Fellows for misconduct." This appeal had the desired effect. The boy burst into tears.

But I would not have any one to suppose, from a perusal of these pages, that Dr Boyd was at all a severe master, or that the use of the rod was habitual. Very far from it. I have seen a whole month pass without a single appeal to the "*adjutant*." Dr Boyd was undoubtedly, as I have before remarked, a thorough disciplinarian. His will was law. The utmost quietness and order were maintained; and, to effect this, an example needed occasionally to be made. When chastisement was inflicted, it was with signal effect. Not only the unfortunate sufferer, but all the members of the Class were likely to remember it. It was the opposite of the system which prevailed so much in those days, and previously, of chastising boys for the smallest offence; the effect of which was to harden them, and make them indifferent to all punishment, while, as a necessary consequence, they became utterly reckless as to their conduct. In the present day, the tendency is rather to abolish the rod altogether, which, like the other extreme, has its bad results. Unless the master keep strict watch and command, school discipline is likely to become very lax. Dr Boyd seemed to pursue the middle course, which, to my mind, is the best, and in teaching, approaches most nearly to perfection. He was very indulgent to us, interested himself in all our little affairs, would spur us on in our games, and liked to see us happy and engaged in play, provided it were kept in its proper place. He would even permit us to use great liberties with him, but never lost the entire control of us. The many pleasantries which he from time to time introduced, bearing upon the work of the Class, kept up the interest of all the members, and drew out the affections of the boys towards him. They felt a bond of union and sympathy drawing them together, the opposite of that chilling distance which is too often observed between a master and his scholars in ordinary schools. There was, on the part of all of us, the feeling of love, fear, admiration and respect towards him. I believe that my statement in reference to ourselves will be attested by all who

enjoyed the benefit of his tuition in the High School, by the members of those Classes that preceded and of those that followed us. It was with feelings of great regret that we found the time had come when we were obliged to part from him, and when our place in his daily thoughts and cares was to be occupied by others, who then claimed his more immediate attention.

I remember well the forenoon previous to the Public Examination Day of 1845. It was the formal parting day, and it is a custom among the pupils of the school, on occasion of a Class bidding farewell to the Teacher under whose conduct it has been for four years, to present him with a small token of their esteem. The Dux is the person usually selected to present the gift in the name of the Class. On this occasion, it consisted of a set of library chairs and sofa. An arm-chair, one of the set, had been brought to the Class-Room to represent its neighbours on the occasion. After the Dux had delivered a neat little speech which he had prepared, Dr Boyd, in his usual humorous way, thanked us for the kind token of our regard, considering especially the form which that token had assumed. He rejoiced in the fact that a chair had on that day been presented to him, and he hoped that it was an omen of better things in prospect, when he might be presented to a chair. He then referred to the pleasure he had felt in leading us on to that stage of advancement in classical learning at which we had arrived,—to the regret which he entertained that the rules of the School were such that, when we had reached something like years of discretion, the link which had during so long a period bound us together must be severed,—to the great interest which he felt in us all,—and to the satisfaction with which he would always hear of our welfare and progress. He remarked that if, in the discharge of duty, he had acted in a manner which any of us might deem at the time rather severe, it was not through any love he had for the infliction of punishment, but solely from a desire to see each member of the Class acquitting himself in a manner creditable alike to himself, to his Class-Fellows, to his Teacher, and to the School. He stated that, in all probability, not a few might return and enter the Rector's classes, and to these he would willingly accord his aid whenever they might desire it ; while others again would be called upon to engage in the practical duties of life, but that even to these he would be, on all occasions, ready to give the benefit of his friendship and advice. He then warned us against the temptations to which we were certain to be exposed,—pointing out to us that a life of godliness and virtue was the true path to honour and happiness. He expressed a hope to meet us again, as he had met members of previous classes, at a social gathering, after we had formed ourselves into a Class Club ; but warned us against forming

such an association too early, as the stability of the Club might thus be endangered;—that we should allow at least eight or ten years to intervene. He then reminded us of the probability that we might never again all meet together on earth; and he expressed his earnest prayer and hope that we should all meet in heaven. During the course of Dr Boyd's address, an outline of which I have endeavoured to supply from memory, he was more than once deeply affected. On the following day, we underwent our last public examination in the Class-Room of Dr Boyd; and bade farewell to him as our public teacher.

For eleven years subsequent to this, Dr Boyd continued to labour assiduously in the High School. During the last twelve months of this period, all his pupils, and all well-wishers of the School, received with deep sorrow the tidings of his gradually declining health; and, when his decease was announced, very many hearts felt all the sadness of a personal bereavement. He expired at his house in George Square, on Monday, August 18, 1856. He had nearly completed his sixty-first year, and wanted only one day to make up an incumbency of twenty-seven years in the High School. He was interred, on Thursday, the 21st, in the Family Burying Ground, New Calton, Edinburgh. His remains were followed to the grave by the patrons of the School, by his colleagues, his personal friends, and a large number of his former pupils.

Immediately after Dr Boyd's death, a Meeting of the Committee of the Club was called, when the following Minute was drawn up, and ordered to be recorded in the Minute Book :—

“The Committee of Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class Club have to express the very deep regret with which they have to record the lamented death of their late teacher and much respected Honorary President, Dr Boyd, which occurred at his House in George Square, Edinburgh, on the morning of Monday, the 18th day of August 1856.

“Privileged as they were, more or less, during a period of four years, to derive the benefit of his prelections in the High School of Edinburgh—enjoying, as they did, his friendship and advice during the time which intervened between their attendance there and the melancholy event which they have now to record,—they feel that they would not be discharging their duty to the memory of him to whom they owe so much, were they not on the present occasion to testify to the high sense which they, in common with the other Members of the Club, entertain of the pre-eminent talents and high personal gifts which their late much revered preceptor possessed.

“Having left behind him so many proofs of his superior scholarship in the large

number of his pupils who have risen to distinction, and who are living witnesses to the vigour and enthusiasm which he brought to bear upon all their exercises in the Classroom, and of the patience which he was called upon not unfrequently to exercise in the discharge of his duties—they are assured that his removal from amongst them must be a great loss to the cause of education.

“Having given to the world tokens of his high literary qualifications, of his erudite scholarship, of his refined taste, and, though last, not least, of his indefatigable industry, in the various editions of classical works which he has put through the press—they feel that his death has caused a great blank in the world of classical literature.

“By all his pupils he was regarded more in the light of a father than a teacher. Many of them, after they had left the walls of their *Alma Mater*, were wont to resort to him for counsel, knowing that in him they had one in whose head and heart they were ever sure to find a place—who would give them what advice they might require—who would rejoice with them in their joys, and mourn with them in their griefs.

“But while the loss to society in general must indeed be great, and to those who had the privilege of cultivating and enjoying his friendship still greater, that loss must be felt far more keenly, and far more severely, by those to whom Dr Boyd stood in the relation of a husband and a father. The Committee would therefore desire to express their warmest sympathy with the bereaved—with the widow who has lost a husband, and with the children who have lost a father; and while giving expression to that sympathy, they would desire to trust that the loss to those bound by ties so sacred, will be fully made up by Him who has promised to be ‘a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.’”

A copy of this minute was, by order of the Committee, sent to Mrs Boyd and family.

On Dr Boyd's professional qualifications, it were superfluous in me to pass an opinion. The largely-attended Classes which he always had, decisively proved the public estimate of his merits. No teacher was more anxious to turn to good account every appliance within his reach, so that he might benefit those under his care. Not only did he stimulate his pupils to the attainment of the nicest verbal accuracy, but he endeavoured to lead them to those higher exercises of mind, excellence in which, combined with verbal accuracy, constitutes the truly accomplished scholar. But, on this subject, I shall adduce the testimony of one of Dr Boyd's most distinguished pupils, the Rev. John Fowler, M.A., Cantab., at present Head-Master of the Grammar School of Lincoln. “If,” says that distinguished scholar, “to lay the foundation deep and sure—to bring out the talents of the young—to encourage them to aim at excellence, each in his own department—and to communicate a certain enthusiasm in literary pursuits, be among the first recommendations of a

teacher, these, as all Dr Boyd's former pupils can testify, were possessed by him in a very high degree. His own enthusiasm in his own profession—his able instructions, no less ably applied—his solicitude for the progress of *all* his pupils—and the unvarying kindness of his demeanour—they will ever remember with respect and gratitude. No teacher ever took a more lively interest in those placed under his care, and no one was more successful in securing their affectionate regard; as is sufficiently shown by the fact that there is no one to whom, in after years, they were so apt to turn for counsel and advice, and no one by whom it was more cheerfully communicated."

Of Dr Boyd's literary talents and acquirements it seems hardly requisite to speak. The success with which his extensive labours in the field of classical and general literature have been crowned, is the best attestation which can be produced. These labours were confined to the editing of books serviceable to the profession of which he was for so many years one of the brightest ornaments. In the performance of his editorial functions, the Doctor displayed great critical acumen, unusual variety and exactness of knowledge, and extreme refinement of taste. In 1834, he prepared for the press an improved edition of "Adam's Roman Antiquities," which he rendered much more intelligible—because more readable, and, at the same time, more easy of reference—by separating explanatory matter from what was purely textual, and appending the former to each page in the shape of foot-notes. In addition to all these improvements, he added 12,000 questions, which have greatly enhanced the utility of the work for school purposes; and which manifested not only high practical skill on the part of the editor, but an amount of labour which very few indeed would be prepared to face. The fact that, before his death, this work had been fifteen times reprinted, is the best testimony that can be recorded in its behalf. His other literary labours were, "Potter's Grecian Antiquities;" "Anthon's Sallust," with additional notes and examination questions; "Anthon's Select Orations of Cicero," with additional notes; "Anthon's Horace," with additional notes; "Jacob's Greek Reader," with additional matter; and, last of all, "Bishop Porteous' Summary of the Evidences of Christianity," with definitions, synopses, and examination questions, supplied by the editor.

Dr Boyd's qualifications for business were of no mean order. He was at the time of his death one of the trustees who manage the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the burgh and parochial schoolmasters of Scotland; and had been for many years the senior member of the investment committee—a committee composed of three trustees, whose duties necessarily involve grave responsibility, and

require discriminating judgment. The interest which he took in the affairs of this society, and the faithfulness which he manifested in discharging the duties of the trust, are best evinced by the fact, that, in the report which is now before me, and which contains a statement of transactions for the year ending 17th September 1856—only one month after his death—although during the year his health was not what his friends could have desired, in the minutes of sederunt which are printed, we never fail to find the name of “James Boyd” subscribed to them. The manner in which his labours were appreciated by his brethren will be best attested by the following minute, extracted from the report already referred to (page xxxiii.), and which is from the pen of his intimate friend and colleague in the High School, the late Mr John Carmichael :—

“The Preses (Mr Robert Burns Begg, Kinross), announced the death of Dr Boyd, member of the Investment Committee, and moved, ‘That the Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland desire to record their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained by the death of Dr Boyd, senior master in the High School of Edinburgh. His high talents, varied accomplishments, and professional skill, justly entitled him to public respect and confidence ; while his active and unwearied efforts to promote the interests of the Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters’ Widows’ Fund, deserve a special acknowledgment from the body to which he belonged. All who have been his colleagues in the Standing Committee and in the Investment Committee, fully appreciate and attest the benefit they derived from his sound judgment, ripe experience, warm-hearted kindness, and rare aptitude for business ; and they now instruct the President to convey to Mrs Boyd this testimony of their regret for her bereavement, and of the reverence which they entertain for the memory of her lamented husband.’ This motion was unanimously carried.”

For many years before his death, Dr Boyd held the office of Secretary to the Edinburgh Society of Teachers. That body, at a meeting held on February 14, 1857, resolved, cordially and unanimously, on the motion of the late Mr Carmichael of the High School, to mark their sense of the value of Dr Boyd’s services, and of the loss they had sustained in his death, by recording in their minutes the following resolution :—

“The Edinburgh Society of Teachers embrace their earliest opportunity of attesting their sense of the great loss they have suffered by the death of their Secretary, Dr James Boyd. Throughout the one hundred and twenty years which have elapsed since the formation of the society, no member or office-bearer contributed more to maintain its efficiency and secure its welfare. This result was due to that rare union of sagacity and energy, of vigilance and caution, of kindness and courtesy which he always displayed, in directing the councils and administering the affairs of the brethren with whom he was officially connected. In grateful remembrance of his services, and in heartfelt acknowledgment of his worth, the Edinburgh Society of Teachers instruct their Secretary to convey to Mrs Boyd and family this imperfect yet sincere expression of respect and sorrow.”

The affectionate respect which all his pupils entertained towards Dr Boyd, is evinced by the fact of so many Clubs having been formed in his honour by his Classes. The columns of the *North British Advertiser* every year contain announcements of the annual re-unions of several of these. In the Crimea itself, during the time of the Russian war, two "Boyd Clubs" were formed by British officers, in acknowledgment of their common relation to him as their preceptor. Knowing well the benefits which might eventually accrue to the members in after-life from such organizations, Dr Boyd never failed to foster them, when he thought that his pupils had reached that period of life when they were likely to possess the discretion and zeal which are requisite for the establishment and maintenance of such societies. It was with great glee that, on the occasion of the first dinner at which we had the honour of entertaining him, he told us, in his own felicitous way, of his attention having been first directed to the benefits of Class Clubs from one which existed in Glasgow, while he was a student in the University of that city. Although this Club had once been numerous, all the members had died out, with the exception of two; one of whom was a landed proprietor, and the other a city porter on the streets of Glasgow. The wealthy scholar had often assured his poor friend that he wished to provide for him, so that he might cease to labour by the sweat of his brow; but the porter, having as much independence in his nature as the other had in his pocket, did not seem disposed to retire from his public position into private life, and distinctly declined to listen to any overture of this kind. Regularly every year, on a particular night, did the two meet on an equality, as old scholars and the only representatives of the Club, and tried to live their young days over again, by recalling the incidents of their boyhood. The squire never failed to furnish his friend the porter with a new suit of clothes, and to line the pockets with a few sovereigns; while the porter, on all such occasions, went home convinced that the formation of Class Clubs was one of the happiest ideas that had ever entered the mind of man.

Within two months after Dr Boyd's death, a meeting of his former Pupils in the High School was held, with the view of expressing their sincere sorrow at his removal by death, and of recording in some permanent form their deep sense of his unwearied devotion to the interests of his Scholars. At that meeting it was resolved, that the most fitting mode of accomplishing this object was by instituting a Medal, to bear the name of the "Boyd Medal," and to be annually presented to the Dux of the Class in the High School, taught by Dr Boyd's successor. In support of this memorial of Dr Boyd, it was mentioned that the Doctor himself had expressed his own desire to devote a sum of money to the foundation of a Medal for the High

School ; that he had not been able to accomplish this ; but that no tribute to Dr Boyd's memory would be more highly appreciated by his family than that which was thus proposed.

The following Committee was then appointed to collect subscriptions, and to carry into effect the other resolutions of the meeting, and to convey a copy of these, with an expression of sympathy and regard, to Mrs Boyd and her family :—

REV. WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Kilconquhar ;	DAVID SCOTT MONCRIEFF, W.S. ;
REV. JOHN RENTON, Auchtermuchty ;	J. TAIT BLACK, Publisher ;
REV. JOHN M'LAREN, Larbert ;	ALEXANDER JAMES WATSON, C.A. ;
DAVID MACLAGAN, C.A. ;	ALEXANDER PEDDIE, W.S. ;
JOHN TAWSE, W.S. ;	JAMES COLSTON, Printer ;
W. J. AITCHISON, Brewer ;	ROBERT R. RAEBURN, Architect.

Mr WILLIAM FINLAY, 26 St Andrew Square, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee.

At a subsequent meeting it was resolved, that the prize should consist of suitable books, to the value of the interest on the sum realized ; that in the first and second years of the course the prize should be given to the Dux of the Class ; but as medals were already provided for the Dux of the third and fourth Classes, that the "Boyd Prize" in these years should be awarded to the Dux of the Greek Class ; and that a suitable inscription should be prepared and printed, to be affixed to each book, explaining the origin of the prize and referring to the esteemed Teacher whom it was designed to commemorate. The late Mr John Carmichael, of the High School, was requested to prepare the inscription. It is as follows :—

Memores actae eodem dilecto praeceptore puertiae.

DISCIPULI JACOBI BOYD, LL.D.,

Sodalitate inter se conjuncti,

Alumno Classis _____ in Schola Regia Edimburgensi,

OPTIME MERITO,

Praemium hoc donandum curaverunt.

_____ Praeceptore.*

* TRANSLATION.—Mindful of a Boyhood passed under the tuition of the same beloved Master, the Pupils of JAMES BOYD, Doctor of Laws, united in the fellowship of a Club, provided that this prize be presented to the best deserving pupil of _____ Class in the High School of Edinburgh.
_____ Master.

On February 17, 1858, Mr Finlay addressed a letter to the late Mr John Sinclair, City Clerk, enclosing a city bond (No. 1396, dated 11th December 1838), for £100, with the relative coupons for the half-yearly annuities, from previous Candlemas inclusive, to be held by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, on behalf of the Subscribers, and the annuities applied in terms of the resolutions aforesaid.





PART I.

THE CLASS.

FIRST SESSION, 1841-42.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Aikman, George.
Alexander, Henry Forrest.
Anderson, Alexander.
Bancks, Christopher.
Barclay, Andrew Thomas.
Barker, John Wilson.
Barr, Fidele.
Barr, Matthias Tritschler.
Blues, William.
Bonnar, David.
Bowe, James.
Brown, Andrew Laurie.
Brown, George.
Bruce, Alexander.
Buchanan, Edward Barnard.

Cairns, Henry.
Campbell, Duncan.
Cattanach, Peter Lorimer.
Clapperton, Charles Joseph.
Clapperton, William Renton.
Cochrane, John James.
Colston, James.
Crouch, Morgan.
Darling, John Forrest Stormonth.
Daunt, William.
Dods, Henry Howard Dickson.
Fisher, Stirling.
Flockhart, Henry.
Fraser, James Melville.
Gallie, Alexander.

Graham, Robert Brown.
 Gray, Adam White.
 Guthrie, John.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Hutchison, Henry.
 Hutton, Robert Joseph.
 Lawson, James.
 Lawson, James Brown.
 Lyon, Nathaniel David.
 M'Arthur, John.
 M'Dowell, Edmund Grasswolde.
 M'Kay, Alexander Lockhart.
 M'Laren, David.
 M'Niell, William Dunn.
 Mather, George.
 Methuen, James.
 Millar, John.
 Milne, James.*
 Morrison, Adam.
 Murray, John Steel.
 Norrie, Alexander Dickson.
 Patterson, Thomas.
 Peddie, Alexander.
 Pentland, James.
 Pentland, Young.
 Pitcairn, David Thomson.
 Ponsonby, Henry James.
 Pope, James Henry.
 Rhind, Robert.
 Richard, Robert.

Robertson, George, *major*.
 Robertson, George, *minor*.
 Robertson, Thomas.
 Russell, James Brown Johnstone.
 Rymer, William Calder.
 Scott, Charles Henderson.
 Scott, Christopher Russell.
 Scott, George Ferme Fogo.
 Scott, William.
 Sibbald, Robert Young.
 Simson, Robert.
 Smith, George.
 Smith, John.
 Stewart, James.
 Stillie, John.
 Sturrock, Charles Smith.
 Tait, Robert Saunders.
 Taylor, Richard James.
 Thomson, Henry Torrance.
 Thomson, James Crichton.
 Thomson, John.
 Trevener, James.
 Trotter, Alexander.
 Turnbull, James Thomson.
 Turner, John.
 Wallace, Robert.
 Watson, Alexander James.
 White, John.
 Williams, John.
 Wilson, Robert.

Total Number of the Class during First Session (exclusive of
 James Milne), 89.

* James Milne did not attend longer than one week. Being much younger than the other members of the class, it was deemed undesirable that he should continue, and his fee was returned. His name having been matriculated, will account for its appearance in the above list.—J. C.

PRIZE LIST.

Examination Days, August 4 and 5, 1842.

The Right Hon. Sir JAMES FORREST of Comiston, Bart.,
Lord Provost—presiding.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Rhind, <i>Dux</i> . | 12. Andrew Thomas Barclay. |
| 2. George Mather. | 13. George Brown. |
| 3. Christopher Russell Scott. | 14. John White. |
| 4. James Colston. | 15. Nathaniel David Lyon. |
| 5. William Blues. | 16. Thomas Hall. |
| 6. Robert Wilson. | 17. Robert Young Sibbald. |
| 7. Alexander Trotter. | 18. Henry Forrest Alexander. |
| 8. George Robertson, <i>minor</i> . | 19. Robert Joseph Hutton. |
| 9. David M'Laren. | 20. George Robertson, <i>major</i> . |
| 10. John Stillie. | 21. David Bonnar. |
| 11. David Thomson Pitcairn. | 22. Thomas Patterson. |
| 23. Robert Wallace. | |

For Particular Merits.

English Grammar, . . .	David Thomson Pitcairn.
Geography, . . .	James Trevener.
Roman History, . . .	William Blues.
Best Map, . . .	Alexander Peddie.
Recitation, . . .	George Mather.
Best Drawings, . . .	Henry Forrest Alexander.

Extract from Witness Newspaper, August 6, 1842.

"First Class, taught by Dr Boyd. Capital grounding. The boys managed the inflections of the nouns, adjectives, and verbs with great expertness and ease; showed an uncommon familiarity in the handling of the verb. There were also exhibited various productions of the young gentlemen's spontaneous taste and skill, in the form of drawings, blocks of wood* cut into a variety of patterns, according to the fancy of the artist, and the like. Master Henry Alexander's twelve drawings of animals received distinguished praise from Professor Spalding."

* The reference here made to blocks of wood must be a mistake. I have no recollection of such specimens having been exhibited.—J. C.

SECOND SESSION, 1842-43.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Aikman, George.
Alexander, Henry Forrest.
Anderson, Alexander.
Arnott, David Walker.
Bancks, Christopher.
Barclay, Andrew Thomas.
Barker, John Wilson.
Blues, William.
Bonnar, David.
Bowe, James.
Brown, Andrew Laurie.
Brown, George.
Buchanan, Edward Barnard.
Campbell, Duncan.
Calderwood, Henry.
Clapperton, Charles Joseph.
Clapperton, William Renton.
Clarke, James.
Cochrane, John James.
Colston, James.
Crouch, Morgan.
Darling, John Forrest Stormonth.
Daunt, William.
Drummond, George Alexander.
Fisher, Stirling.
Flockhart, Henry.
Fraser, James Melville.
Gallie, Alexander.
Geddes, John.
Gibson, Andrew White.
Gordon, James Rollins.

Guild, David Ramsay.
Hall, Thomas.
Harper, William Peddie.
Home, Bruce James.
Huddleston, Hugh John.
Huddleston, Robert Bruce.
Hutton, Robert Joseph.
Inglis, Alexander Sinclair.
Lawson, James Brown.
Lyon, Nathaniel David.
M'Dowell, Edmund Grasswolde.
M'Kay, Alexander Lockhart.
Mackersy, Lindsay.
M'Lachlan, John Adam.
M'Laren, David.
M'Neill, William Dunn.
Marshall, Stephen Henry.
Mather, George.
Methuen, James Stocks.
Millar, John.
Murray, John Steel.
Noble, Alexander.
Norrie, Alexander Dickson.
Patterson, Thomas.
Peddie, Alexander.
Pentland, James.
Ponsonby, Henry James.
Rhind, Robert.
Richard, Robert.
Robertson, George, *major*.
Robertson, George, *minor*.

Rogers, George Lyon.
 Russell, James Brown Johnstone.
 Rymer, William Calder.
 Scott, Charles Henderson.
 Scott, Christopher Russell.
 Scott, George Ferme Fogo.
 Scott, William.
 Sibbald, Robert Young.
 Simson, Robert.
 Smith, George.
 Smith, John.
 Stillie, John.
 Sturrock, Charles Smith.
 Tait, Robert Saunders.

Taylor, Richard James.
 Thomson, Henry Torrance.
 Thomson, James Crichton.
 Thomson, James Cleghorn.
 Thomson, John.
 Thomson, Robert Scott.
 Trevener, James.
 Trotter, Alexander.
 Turner, John.
 Walker, James Graham.
 Walker, William.
 Wallace, Robert.
 Watson, Alexander James.
 White, John.

Wilson, Robert.

Total Number of the Class during Second Session, 91.

PRIZE LIST.

Examination Days, August 1 and 2, 1843.

The Right Hon. Sir JAMES FORREST of Comiston, Bart.,
 Lord Provost—presiding.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. { Robert Rhind. } <i>Equal.</i> 2. William Blues. 3. George Robertson, <i>minor</i>. 4. David M'Laren. 5. George Robertson, <i>major</i>. 6. Christopher Russell Scott. 7. Andrew Thomas Barclay. 8. Robert Wilson. 9. Thomas Hall. 10. David Bonnar. 11. James Colston. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Robert Joseph Hutton. 13. Alexander Gallie. 14. Alexander Trotter. 15. John Stillie. 16. John White. 17. George Lyon Rogers. 18. George Ferme Fogo Scott. 19. Henry Forrest Alexander. 20. Robert Wallace. 21. Thomas Patterson. 22. Charles Smith Sturrock. 23. John Thomson. |
|---|---|

For Particular Merits.

Scriptural Knowledge, . . .	James Colston.
English Recitation, . . .	George Mather.
English Grammar, . . .	Robert Joseph Hutton.
English Composition, . . .	George Mather.
Roman History, . . .	William Blues.
Roman Antiquities, . . .	George Robertson, <i>minor</i> .

Extract from Witness Newspaper, August 5, 1843.

"The second class was that of Dr Boyd. Unfortunately we could not spend much time in attending the examination of his large and flourishing class, but were very much pleased with what we saw and heard while present. Ruddiman's Latin Rules, with which every one who knows anything of a Scotch classical education, must, we should think, be well acquainted, formed the subject of examination, and their knowledge of these was extremely correct. We were specially struck with the intimacy of their acquaintance with the conjugations of irregular verbs, which they rattled over with as much apparent ease as if they were regular ones of the first conjugation. Their translations also were remarkably tasteful and correct, and their knowledge of Roman Antiquities, for amplitude and accuracy, just such as might have been expected from the pupils of the accomplished editor of Adam's famous work on that subject. The large numbers attending the class showed very distinctly the estimation in which Dr Boyd's talents as a teacher are held by the public."

THIRD SESSION, 1843-44.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Aikman, George.
 Alexander, Henry Forrest.
 Anderson, Alexander.
 Arnott, David Walker.
 Bancks, Christopher.
 Barclay, Andrew Thomas.
 Barker, John Wilson.
 Beith, William.

Bonnar, David.
 Bowe, James.
 Brown, Andrew Laurie.
 Buchanan, Edward Barnard.
 Clapperton, William Renton.
 Clarke, James.
 Cochrane, John James.
 Colston, James.

Crouch, Morgan.
Darling, John Forrest Stormonth.
Drummond, George Alexander.
Fisher, Stirling.
Flockhart, Henry.
Fraser, Duncan Alexander.
Fraser, James Melville.
Fraser, William W. B. C.
Gallie, Alexander.
Geddes, John.
Gordon, James Rollins.
Gray, Adam White.
Harper, William Peddie.
Home, Bruce James.
Huddleston, Hugh John.
Huddleston, Robert Bruce.
Hutton, Robert Joseph.
Inglis, Alexander Sinclair.
Kay, William Forbes Oudney.
Lawson, James Brown.
Lumsden, Andrew.
Lyon, Nathaniel David.
M'Dowell, Edmund Grasswolde.
M'Kay, Alexander Lockhart.
Mackersy, Lindsay.
M'Lachlan, John Adam.
M'Laren, David.
M'Neil, William Dunn.
M'Queen, Alexander.
M'Queen, John Wilson.
Marr, John Lamb.
Messer, John Cockburn.
Millar, John.
Miller, John.
Murray, John Steel.
Orrock, Hector.

Patterson, Thomas.
Peddie, Alexander.
Ponsonby, Henry James.
Rhind, Robert.
Richard, Robert.
Ritchie, James.
Robertson, George, *major*.
Robertson, George, *minor*.
Rogers, George Lyon.
Russell, James Brown Johnstone.
Russell, George Grey.
Rymer, William Calder.
Scott, Charles Henderson.
Scott, Christopher Russell.
Scott, George Ferme Fogo.
Sibbald, Robert Young.
Simson, Robert.
Smith, George.
Smith, John.
Stillie, John.
Struthers, Alexander.
Tait, Robert Saunders.
Taylor, Richard James.
Thain, David Davidson.
Thomson, John.
Thomson, William Cunningham.
Trotter, Alexander.
Turnbull, William.
Turner, John.
Walker, James Graham.
Walker, William.
Wallace, Robert.
Watson, Alexander James.
White, John.
Wilson, John.
Wilson, Robert.

Total Number of the Class during Third Session, 88.

PRIZE LIST.

Examination Days, July 29 and 30, 1844.

The Right Hon. ADAM BLACK, Lord Provost—presiding.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Christopher Russell Scott, <i>Dux</i> . | 12. David Bonnar. |
| 2. George Robertson, <i>minor</i> . | 13. Alexander Trotter. |
| 3. Robert Rhind. | 14. Robert Bruce Huddleston. |
| 4. George Robertson, <i>major</i> . | 15. John Stillie. |
| 5. James Colston. | 16. Andrew Thomas Barclay. |
| 6. John Miller. | 17. John White. |
| 7. David M'Laren. | 18. Alexander Lockhart M'Kay. |
| 8. Alexander Gallie. | 19. Robert Joseph Hutton. |
| 9. Nathaniel David Lyon. | 20. George Ferme Fogo Scott. |
| 10. Andrew Lumsden. | 21. James Melville Fraser. |
| 11. George Lyon Rogers. | 22. George Alexander Drummond. |

For Particular Merits.

Evidences of Christianity,	.	James Colston.
English Grammar,	.	Christopher Russell Scott.
English Composition,	.	James Colston.
Recitation,	.	Robert Wallace.
Geography,	.	George Alexander Drummond.
Roman Antiquities,	.	George Robertson, <i>minor</i> .

Extract from Witness Newspaper, August 3, 1844.

"We are always much struck with the spirit and fluency of the translations as given by the pupils of Dr Boyd. And never more so than on the present occasion. They were really admirable, and pleased one—showing, as they did, both a complete understanding of the Latin which they translated, and a mastery of the English into which they translated it. The acquaintance of the pupils with the polity and customs of ancient Rome, as brought out in the course of examination, was evidently very extensive. There were also some excellent recitations."

FOURTH SESSION, 1844-45.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Alexander, James.
Alexander, John.
Anderson, Alexander.
Arnott, David Walker.
Bancks, Christopher.
Barclay, Andrew Thomas.
Bonnar, David.
Bowe, James.
Brown, Andrew Laurie.
Buchanan, Edward Barnard.
Cattanach, Peter Lorimer.
Clapperton, William Renton.
Clarke, James.
Cochrane, John James.
Colston, Alexander.
Colston, James.
Darling, John Forrest Stormonth.
Drummond, George Alexander.
Fisher, Stirling.
Flockhart, Henry.
Fraser, Duncan Alexander Campbell.
Fraser, James Melville.
Fraser, William Wilberforce, B.C.
Fullarton, Archibald.
Gallie, Alexander.
Geddes, John.
Home, Bruce James.
Huddleston, Hugh John.
Huddleston, Robert Bruce.
Hutton, Robert Joseph.
Kay, William Forbes Oudney.

Lawson, James Brown.
Lumsden, Andrew.
Lyon, Nathaniel David.
M'Donald, Godfrey.
M'Dowell, Edmund Grasswolde.
M'Gibbon, David.
M'Kay, Alexander Lockhart.
Mackersy, Lindsay.
M'Lachlan, John Adam.
M'Laren, David.
M'Neill, William Dunn.
M'Queen, John Wilson.
Marr, John Lamb.
Millar, John.
Miller, John.
Moffat, William Jones.
Murray, John Steel.
Orrock, Hector Heatley.
Peddie, Alexander.
Ponsonby, Henry James.
Rhind, Robert.
Richard, Robert.
Ritchie, James.
Robertson, George, *major*.
Robertson, George, *minor*.
Rogers, George Lyon.
Russell, James Brown Johnstone.
Scott, Charles Henderson.
Scott, Christopher Russell.
Scott, George Ferme Fogo.
Sibbald, Robert Young.

Simson, Robert.
Slight, Alexander George.
Smith, David Curry.
Smith, George.
Stillie, John.
Struthers, Alexander.
Tait, Robert Saunders.

Thomson, William Cunningham.
Trotter, Alexander.
Turner, John.
Wallace, Robert, *major*.
Wallace, Robert, *minor*.
Watson, Alexander James.
White, John.

Total Number of the Class during Fourth Session, 76.

PRIZE LIST.

Examination Days, July 30 and 31, 1845.

The Right Hon. ADAM BLACK, Lord Provost—presiding.

Latin Class.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Christopher Russell Scott, <i>Dux</i> . | 10. Alexander Struthers. |
| 2. George Robertson, <i>minor</i> . | 11. James Melville Fraser. |
| 3. James Colston. | 12. William Jones Moffat. |
| 4. Robert Rhind. | 13. Alexander George Slight. |
| 5. George Robertson, <i>major</i> . | 14. John Lamb Marr. |
| 6. John Miller. | 15. Alexander Trotter. |
| 7. Alexander Colston. | 16. Alexander Gallie. |
| 8. Robert Bruce Huddleston. | 17. George Alexander Drummond. |
| 9. David McLaren. | 18. David Bonnar. |

19. Andrew Thomas Barclay.

Greek Class.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Christopher Russell Scott, <i>Dux</i> . | 2. George Robertson, <i>minor</i> . |
| 3. Robert Rhind. | |

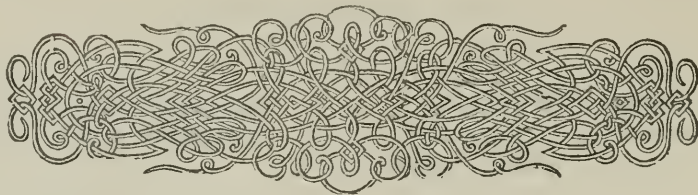
For Particular Merits.

Evidences of Christianity,	.	.	.	James Colston.
Roman Antiquities,	.	.	.	{ George Alexander Drummond and
				{ George Robertson, <i>minor</i> .

Grecian History,	George Robertson, <i>major</i> .
Modern Geography,	Alexander Struthers.
Translation into English Verse of Fifteen Odes of Anacreon,	Henry James Ponsonby.
Latin Prose,	Christopher Russell Scott.
Latin Verse,	James Colston.
Grammatical Analysis of Fifteen Odes of Anacreon,	Robert Rhind.
Essay on Rapid and Successful Propagation of Christianity,	Alexander Colston.*
Essay on the Life and Character of Alexander the Great,	Alexander Colston.*
Essay on the Best Method of Studying History,	Alexander Colston.*

* These three Essays were afterwards printed for private circulation.





PART II.

THE CLUB.



ORIGIN.

IT having been the custom among preceding Classes—for the purpose of reviving acquaintanceships begun at School, and of promoting friendly intercourse with one another—that the Members should meet together, after the lapse of a few years, with the view of forming themselves into a Class Club, the first step that was taken to promote this matter was the issuing of the following circular among the Class-Fellows whose residences were known :—

"Class Club.

80 ROSE STREET,
"EDINBURGH, NOV. 12, 1853.

"SIR,—Permit me to request your attendance at a Meeting of those Gentlemen who studied at the High School of Edinburgh under Dr Boyd, during the Sessions 1841-45, to be held in No. 5 QUEEN STREET, on the Evening of Thursday, the 17th inst., at half-past 8 o'clock.

"The Object of the Meeting is to take steps towards the formation of a CLASS CLUB.

"Should you not find it convenient to be present on the Evening referred to, will you be kind enough to write me, notifying your approval of the object for which the Meeting is convened?

"I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,

JAMES COLSTON.

"P.S.—Please to intimate the above Meeting to any Members of the Class with whom you may come in contact."

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

In compliance with the above request, fifteen gentlemen attended. Mr James Colston having been called upon to preside, and having briefly stated the object of the meeting, read letters of apology for absence, which he had received from twelve other Class-Fellows, who, though unable to be present, expressed their hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting.

The gentlemen present having unanimously expressed their opinion that it was desirable that such an organisation should be established, the meeting proceeded to draw up Laws and Bye-Laws, when the following was adopted as the constitution of the Club :—

CONSTITUTION.

Laws.

- I. The name of the Club shall be "DR BOYD'S FOURTH HIGH SCHOOL CLASS CLUB."
- II. The Club shall consist of such Gentlemen as were enrolled Members of the Class during the whole or any part of the Sessions 1841-45; and who contribute their Subscriptions to its Funds.
- III. The Office-Bearers shall consist of an Honorary President (Dr Boyd to be Honorary President during his lifetime, and the office to cease at his death), a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and Treasurer, with six Members of Committee, two of whom retire by rotation every twelve months.
- IV. The object of the Club is—to revive acquaintanceships begun at School, to cultivate friendly intercourse one with another, and to keep a Register of all the Members of the Class, stating (so far as can be ascertained) each one's name, age, vocation, residence, whether married or single, and any other useful information.
- V. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Club in the month of December; and the Committee will meet for the transaction of business every six months.

Bye-Laws.

- I. The Office-Bearers shall be elected annually, by ballot.
- II. All Meetings shall be presided over by the President or Vice-President; or, in their absence, by any Member of the Club who may be called upon to officiate.
- III. An Extraordinary Meeting of the Club may be summoned by the President, upon a requisition addressed to him by ten Members of the Club; and an Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee may be called by the Secretary, at the request of three Members of Committee.
- IV. Three Members of Committee to form a quorum.
- V. The Secretary shall take Minutes of all Meetings, keep a Register of the Class, draw up a Report to be submitted at the Annual Meeting, and discharge any other duties that may devolve upon him.
- VI. The Treasurer shall keep a correct account of all Monies received, and make the necessary disbursements under the sanction of the Committee.
- VII. The Fee at entry shall be Five Shillings.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeting then proceeded to elect Office-bearers, in terms of the foregoing constitution, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

Honorary President—Dr BOYD.

President—Dr ALEXANDER STRUTHERS.

Vice-President—Mr ALEXANDER PEDDIE.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr JAMES COLSTON.

Committee of Management—

MESSRS ALEXANDER TROTTER.

„ GEO. F. F. SCOTT.

„ JOHN J. COCHRANE.

MESSRS JOHN F. S. DARLING.

„ THOMAS HALL.

„ ANDREW L. BROWN.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

It was afterwards resolved to insert an advertisement in the *North British Advertiser* newspaper for two successive Saturdays, requesting Members of the Class immediately to communicate with the Secretary. A list of the names of gentlemen who had attended the Class during any part of the course was then submitted, and information was communicated by those present regarding any of their Class-Fellows whose designation and address were known to them. The Secretary was instructed to prepare an authentic register of the Class from the Books of the High School, and the Members of the Club expressed their willingness to assist him in procuring information. Before the meeting separated, it was resolved to entertain Dr Boyd at dinner during the ensuing month, to which all Class-Fellows should be invited.

DINNER TO DR BOYD.

The Members of the Club entertained Dr Boyd to Dinner in Greliche's Hotel Français, on the evening of December 23, 1853. The large number of twenty-five gentlemen* sat down to dinner. The late Dr Alexander Struthers, President, and afterwards Mr Alexander Peddie, Vice-President, occupied the chair; Mr Colston, Secretary, discharging the duties of Croupier. The cloth having been removed, the Secretary submitted the Class Register which he had prepared, with information regarding the Members; after which the following toasts were proposed and responded to; many school reminiscences were recalled; and the general feeling that prevailed among those present was, that such meetings should be held at least once every year.

* The names of the gentlemen who were present on this occasion will be found on reference to page 40.

The following was the Programme of Toasts which was prepared by the Committee, and printed for the occasion :—

PROGRAMME.

<i>Toasts.</i>	<i>Proposed by</i>	<i>Responded to by</i>
THE QUEEN.	The Chairman.	
The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family.	Ditto.	
Her Majesty's Ministers.	Ditto.	
Dr BOYD.	Ditto.	Dr Boyd.
Dr Boyd's Fourth Class Club.	Dr Boyd.	The Croupier.
The High School of Edinburgh and its Patrons.	The Croupier.	
The Rectors and Masters of the High School.	Mr Peddie.	Dr Boyd.
The High School Club.	Mr A. J. Watson.	
The University of Edin- burgh.	Mr Clapperton.	Mr Ritchie.
The Navy and Army.	Mr Cochrane.	
The Clergy.	Mr J. White, junr.	Mr J. L. Marr.
The Faculty of Law.	Mr J. L. Marr.	Mr G. F. F. Scott.
The Faculty of Physic.	Mr G. F. F. Scott.	Dr Kay.
The Fine Arts.	Dr Kay.	Mr T. Hall, jun.
The Press.	Mr T. Hall, jun.	Mr Fullarton.
Absent Class-Fellows.	Mr Fullarton.	
Deceased Class-Fellows.	Mr G. Robertson, <i>Major</i> .	
Mrs Boyd and Family.	Mr Darling.	Dr Boyd.
The Chairman and Presi- dent.	Dr Boyd.	The Chairman.
The Vice-President.	Mr D. Bonnar.	Mr Peddie.
The Secretary and Crou- pier.	Mr Trotter.	The Croupier.
The Committee of Manage- ment.	Mr P. L. Cattanach.	Mr A. L. Brown.
Good Night.	The Chairman.	

It is proper to mention that, owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr Kay, and of Messrs Clapperton, Ritchie, White, and Marr, the part which they ought to have taken in the proceedings, was ably discharged by other gentlemen.*

NAMES OF GENTLEMEN PRESENT.

DR BOYD.

GEORGE AIKMAN.	BRUCE JAMES HOME.
ANDREW T. BARCLAY.	JOHN A. McLACHLAN.
WILLIAM BLUES.	WILLIAM D. McNEILL.
DAVID BONNAR.	ALEXANDER PEDDIE.
JAMES BOWE.	YOUNG PENTLAND.
PETER L. CATTANACH.	GEORGE ROBERTSON, <i>major</i> .
JOHN J. COCHRANE.	GEORGE FERME F. SCOTT.
JAMES COLSTON.	DR ALEXANDER STRUTHERS.
JOHN F. S. DARLING.	JOHN THOMSON.
JAMES FRASER.	ALEXANDER TROTTER.
ARCHIBALD FULLARTON.	JOHN TURNER.
THOMAS HALL.	ALEXANDER J. WATSON.

ANNUAL DINNERS.

In accordance with the feeling before expressed, an Annual Dinner has been held every year since the formation of the Club. The numbers attending these have varied considerably ; but, beyond giving the information as to *when* and *where* the annual gatherings took place, it does not seem desirable to enter more fully into detail. At each of the dinners an Annual Report is submitted regarding the changes which have taken place as to the various Members of the Class, in so far as these are known. At those gatherings, during the last few years, the following song, written for the occasion, by our Class-Fellow, Mr Bruce James Home, has been regularly sung.

* I have thought it right to give a brief report of the First Dinner, as I considered that it might be interesting to Class-Fellows at a distance to be made acquainted with our *modus operandi*. At recent Meetings, however, no Toast List has been made up. The President on the occasion arranges this, after the cloth has been removed ; and as the evening advances, each gentleman is called up to discharge whatever duty has been entrusted to him by the Chair.--J. C.

The Old Scottish Schoolmaster.

TUNE—*The Old English Gentleman.*



I SING a man who lived a life of worth and valour full,
A brave old Scottish schoolmaster, who taught in a good old school,
And o'er his boys, for many a year, right manfully did rule,
With steady hand, and heart full warm, and head uncommon' cool;
This fine old Scottish schoolmaster,—
One of the olden time.

There, day by day, among his boys, he steadfastly did spend,
In cheerful honest toil, his time from session's end to end;
And while he loved a lad of brain, and fools could ne'er commend;
The dullest, weakest, poorest boy still found he had a friend
In the kind old Scottish schoolmaster,—
One of the olden time.

He loved all honest mirth, as best an honest worker can,
Yet, stern at need, to hold his own, full well he knew the plan;
A steady will to do the right, through all his actions ran;
And he'd gladly form a scholar, but more gladly make a man,
This wise old Scottish schoolmaster,—
One of the olden time.

But seasons still flit silently, and years steal swiftly by,
And so at last the time came, when the brave old man must die;
He laid him down, and quietly breathed out his latest sigh,
While many a scholar's heart grew sad, and tears dimmed many an eye,
For the good old Scottish schoolmaster,—
One of the olden time.

And so the old man passed, and now, with us no more remain
The short strong frame, and manly face, kind heart, and sturdy brain;
Yet while we live, in all our hearts his image we'll retain;
"Take him for all in all, we shall not see his like again,"
Our dear old Scottish schoolmaster,—
One of the olden time.

DAYS ON WHICH ANNUAL DINNERS HAVE BEEN HELD, &c.

First.—On Friday, December 23, 1853, in Greliche's Hotel Français, Princes Street.

Second.—On Friday, March 16, 1855, in the Café Royal, Register Street.

Third.—On Thursday, December 27, 1855, in the Café Royal, Register Street.

Fourth.—On Friday, January 16, 1857, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge,

Fifth.—On Monday, December 28, 1857, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Sixth.—On Friday, January 7, 1859, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Seventh.—On Friday, December 30, 1859, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Eighth.—On Thursday, December 27, 1860, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Ninth.—On Friday, February 5, 1862, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Tenth.—On Friday, January 23, 1863, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Eleventh.—On Monday, January 17, 1864, in the New Café Royal, Register Street.

Twelfth.—On Friday, February 17, 1865, in the New Café Royal, Register Street.

Thirteenth.—On Thursday, January 25, 1866, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Fourteenth.—On Friday, February 15, 1867, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Fifteenth.—On Saturday, February 8, 1868, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Sixteenth.—On Saturday, January 16, 1869, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Seventeenth.—On Saturday, December 11, 1869, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Eighteenth.—On Wednesday, February 1, 1871, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

Nineteenth.—On Saturday, February 3, 1872, in the Rainbow Hotel, New Buildings, North Bridge.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE CLUB.

The following are the names of the Office-Bearers of the Club since its formation, with the offices which they respectively held, and the years of appointment :—

PRESIDENTS.

- 1853-54. ALEXANDER STRUTHERS, M.D.,—*Deceased*.
- 1854-55. ALEXANDER PEDDIE (now PEDDIE-WADDELL), W.S., J.P.
- 1855-56. REV. JOHN WHITE,—*Deceased*.
- 1856-57. GEORGE ROBERTSON, *Major*.
- 1857-58. PETER LORIMER CATTANACH, ADVOCATE.
- 1858-59. DAVID MACGIBBON.
- 1859-60. ARCHIBALD FULLARTON.
- 1860-61. GEORGE FERME SCOTT, S.S.C.
- 1861-62. REV. PROFESSOR ROBERT WALLACE, A.M., D.D.
- 1862-63. THOMAS HALL.
- 1863-64. WILLIAM RENTON CLAPPERTON, J.P.
- 1864-65. ALEXANDER JAMES WATSON, C.A.
- 1865-66. GEORGE AIKMAN.
- 1866-67. ALEXANDER TROTTER.
- 1867-68. YOUNG PENTLAND.
- 1868-69. JAMES CLARKE.
- 1869-70. JOHN WILSON, J.P.
- 1870-71. REV. PROFESSOR HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D.
- 1871-72. LINDSAY MACKERSY, W.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1853-54. ALEXANDER PEDDIE (now PEDDIE-WADDELL), W.S., J.P.
- 1854-55. REV. JOHN WHITE,—*Deceased*.
- 1855-56. GEORGE ROBERTSON, *Major*.
- 1856-57. PETER LORIMER CATTANACH, ADVOCATE.
- 1857-58. ALEXANDER JAMES WATSON, C.A.
- 1858-59. JOHN F. STORMONTH DARLING.
- 1859-60. JOHN ALEXANDER.
- 1860-61. JAMES BOWE.
- 1861-62. THOMAS HALL.
- 1862-63. WILLIAM RENTON CLAPPERTON, J.P.
- 1863-64. ALEXANDER JAMES WATSON, C.A.
- 1864-65. GEORGE AIKMAN.

- 1865-66. YOUNG PENTLAND.
 1866-67. JAMES CLARKE.
 1867-68. JOHN WILSON, J.P.
 1868-69. BRUCE J. HOME.
 1869-70. JAMES METHUEN,—*Deceased*.
 1870-71. LINDSAY MACKERSY, W.S.
 1871-72. PETER LORIMER CATTANACH, Advocate.

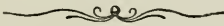
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

- 1853-72. JAMES COLSTON, J.P.
-

MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

The following are the names of the Members of the Club, from its institution till January 1873:—

- Aikman, George, Engraver, 29 North Bridge Street, Edinburgh.
 Alexander, John, Clerkenwell Police Court, London.
 Arnott, David Walker, Kamptee, Madras.
 Barr, Matthias, 48 Cheapside, London, E.C.
 Blues, William, 4 South Gray Street, Newington, Edinburgh.
 Bonnar, David, *deceased*.
 Bowe, James, Glasgow.
 Brown, Andrew Laurie, *deceased*.
 Cattanaeh, Peter Lorimer, Advocate, 4 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
 Clapperton, William Renton, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
 Clarke, James, (Office of Supervision Board for Relief of Poor), 125 George Street, Edinburgh.
 Cochrane, John James, *deceased*.
 Colston, James, Printer, 80 Rose Street, Edinburgh.
 Darling, John Forrest Stormonth, Banker, Kelso.
 Fisher, Stirling, Engineer, Japan.
 Flockhart, Henry, Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.
 Fraser, James Melville, George Street, Edinburgh.
 Fullarton, Archibald, Publisher, Stead's Place, Edinburgh.

- Hall, Thomas, House Decorator, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Home, Bruce James, Lithographer and Printer, Greenside, Edinburgh.
Lyon, Nathaniel David, Bill Broker, 15 George Street, Mansion-House, and
88 St James Street, London.
MacGibbon, David, Architect, 89 George Street, Edinburgh.
McLachlan, John Adam, *deceased*.
McNiel, William Dunn, Montreal.
Marr, the Rev. John Lamb, *deceased*.
Peddie, Alexander (now Peddie-Waddell), W.S., 6 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Pentland, Young, Cooper and Stave Merchant, Silverfield, Leith.
Ritchie, James, Danube Street, Edinburgh.
Robertson, George, *major*, Head Master Birmingham and Edgebaston Proprietary
Schools.
Scott, George Ferme Fogo, S.S.C., Edinburgh.
Smith, George, Shawl Manufacturer, 108 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.
Smith, John, Summerside Road, Bonnington, Edinburgh.
Stewart, the Rev. James, Lovedale, Alice, Cape of Good Hope.
Struthers, Dr Alexander, *deceased*.
Thomson, John, *deceased*.
Thomson, William Cunningham, Farmer, Dilston Haugh, Corbridge, Gateshead.
Trotter, Alexander, Teacher of Writing, 59 George Street, Edinburgh.
Turner, John, (of Turnerhall), Turner Hall, near Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
Walker, James Graham, Corn Merchant and Mill Master, Bonnington Steam
Mills, Edinburgh.
Walker, William, Corn Merchant and Mill Master, Bonnington Steam Mills,
Edinburgh.
Watson, Alexander James, C.A., Glasgow.
White, the Rev. John, *deceased*.
Wilson, John (of Honeyman & Wilson), Merchant, Meuse Lane, South St Andrew
Street, Edinburgh.
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PART III.

THE REGISTER.

NAMES OF GENTLEMEN WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE CLASS DURING THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF THE FOUR SESSIONS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH THEIR PRESENT VOCATION, ADDRESS, AND OTHER INTERESTING MEMORANDA.

1. *Aikman, George.*

GEORGE AIKMAN, second son of the late George Aikman, Engraver, 29 North Bridge, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. Since leaving the High School, he has been engaged in business—Drawing, Engraving, and Lithographing—which he still prosecutes. A few years ago, he was admitted a partner with his father, under the designation of George Aikman & Son, Engravers and Lithographers. On the death of his father, he became sole proprietor of the business. He likewise teaches Drawing and Painting. He is a regular contributor to the paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy's Annual Exhibition, besides also contributing to the London and Provincial Exhibitions. He was married at Greenock, on December 2, 1859, to Miss Barnet, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Address.—29 North Bridge, Edinburgh.

2. *Alexander, Henry Forrest.*

HENRY FORREST ALEXANDER, sixth son of Robert Alexander, late of Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was for several years clerk with Readman & Company,

Glasgow; after which he went out to Ceylon, where he commenced business, and was for several years a merchant in Colombo. He returned to Edinburgh in 1869, and is now in the establishment of Whytock & Company, Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and Carpet Manufacturers, George Street. He was married at Galle, Ceylon, on April 21, 1864, to Margaret Clapperton, eldest daughter of Robert Innes, London.

Address.—Gladstone Terrace, Edinburgh.

3. *Alexander, James.*

The late JAMES ALEXANDER, elder son of James Alexander, L.R.C.P., Edin., and Surgeon, Wooler, Northumberland. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical Classes of the Edinburgh University during two Sessions; but, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged, at that period, to give up study, and return home. After an illness, extending to upwards of three years, he died at his father's house at Wooler, on June 7, 1850, aged 21 years, and is buried in Wooler Churchyard. He was unmarried.

4. *Alexander, John.*

JOHN ALEXANDER, younger son of James Alexander, L.R.C.P., Edin., and Surgeon, Wooler, Northumberland. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged, from the latter end of 1847 to August 1851, in the office of a merchant in Berwick. He was appointed, during August 1851, to a clerkship under Government in the Prisons Department, and after being three months in that capacity, he was transferred to the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, where he acts in the capacity of Clerk to the Magistrates. He was married on August 15, 1863, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Alexander Sewell Allen, Staff-Surgeon, R.N., of Portsmouth, who died on January 1, 1872.

Address.—Clerkenwell Police Court, London.

5. *Anderson, Alexander.*

The late ALEXANDER ANDERSON, younger son of the late William Anderson, Mail-Guard, 1 Elm Row, Edinburgh, and afterwards hotel-keeper in Montrose or Arbroath. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for some time clerk in the office of J. Gardiner, S.S.C., Edinburgh. In 1851, he left for Melbourne, Australia. He died on his passage out, and is buried at the Cape of Good Hope.

6. *Arnott, David Walker.*

DAVID WALKER ARNOTT, eldest son of the late G. A. Walker Arnott, L.L.D., Advocate, and Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business for some years in Wigan, and afterwards in London. In 1867, he went to India, and now resides at Kamptee, in the Presidency of Madras. He was married several years ago to Miss Waterman. Issue, four daughters, two of whom are deceased.

7. *Banks, Christopher.*

The late CHRISTOPHER BANKS, third son of the late Charles James Banks, Ironmonger, South Bridge and Hanover Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions, 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business, latterly as a Wine and Spirit Merchant. He died in the house of his brother Henry, at Wester Duddingston, near Edinburgh, on 26th July 1856, aged 25 years, and he is buried in Newington Burying-Ground, East Preston Street, Edinburgh.

8. *Barclay, Andrew Thomas.*

ANDREW THOMAS BARCLAY, son of the late Andrew Duncan Barclay, H.E.I.C.S., and afterwards in command of the ship "Betsy" of Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School he was for several years in the office of his uncle (the late Mr Shand, Wine

Merchant) in Leith, till he set sail for Smyrna in 1854. After being for some time resident there, he returned to Leith for a short time; from thence he went to India, where he now is. He is Manager on an Indigo Plantation and Factory at Buddwail, in the Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency. He is married. (No information since 1862, except noting the fact that Mr Barclay was in this country in 1864, and again went abroad.)

9. *Barker, John Wilson.*

JOHN WILSON BARKER, son of the late John Barker, Surgeon, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business with Campbell & Co., Glasgow, from whose service he entered, about seventeen years ago, that of James Black & Co., Manufacturers and Calico Printers, Exchange Square, Glasgow. On his leaving Glasgow, he became connected with the firm of Guthrie, Shaw, & Co., Calico Printers in Manchester; and, business requiring him to be frequently in London, he had an office there, for a short time, in his own name; but having made other arrangements for the London business, the office was given up. On July 1, 1865, he became one of the partners of the firm, and he continued so until July 1, 1872, when he commenced business on his own account, as Merchant and Calico Printer, at 18 Bond Street, Manchester, under the firm of J. W. Barker & Co., of which he is the sole partner. He was married, at St Peter's, Nottinghill, on August 18, 1859, to Jane, second daughter of John Watkins Moule, 36 Kensington Park Gardens. Issue, three sons.

Address—3 Grosvenor Terrace, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

10. *Barr, Fidele.*

FIDELE BARR, elder son of the late Fidele Barr, German Clock Manufacturer, Greenside Street, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was resident in Edinburgh till 1847, when he left this country for Australia. He is now resident in Grafton, New South Wales. He was married, but is now a widower. Issue, two children.

11. *Barr, Matthias Tritschler.*

MATTHIAS BARR, younger son of the late Fidele Barr, German Clock Manufacturer, Greenside Street, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he remained in Edinburgh during several years; from thence went to Baden, Germany, and for many years has been resident in London. He is with Messrs Keith, Prowse, & Co., Musical Instrument Makers, &c., 48 Cheapside, London. He is the Author of several volumes of Poems, among which may be noticed: Volume of Poems, published by Longmans & Co., London, in 1865, "The Child's Garland," published in 1867, "Little Willie, and other Poems," "Hours of Sunshine," and a Volume of Poems published in 1870. He is a regular contributor to several of the London serials. His poems to children have been well received by the Press; and several of his works have been patronised by the Royal Family. Biographical notices of Mr Barr have appeared in the magazines, accompanied by his portrait. In reviews of his works, he has been frequently styled "The Children's Poet Laureate." He was married in 1856 to Jane Lamberth, Midhurst, Sussex. Issue, one son.

Address—48 Cheapside, London, E.C.

12. *Beith, William.*

WILLIAM BEITH attended during the first three quarters of the third Session, and resided in 31 Cumberland Street, Edinburgh; but all efforts to ascertain any information regarding him have as yet proved unavailing.

13. *Blues, William.*

WILLIAM BLUES, elder son of the late William Blues, Shipowner, Glasgow. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he continued to prosecute his studies for another year under private teachers. At the end of that period he left Edinburgh, to enter upon mercantile life in Glasgow. In the year 1855, he withdrew from the mercantile house there, in which for several years he had been partner, and entered the

University of Glasgow. Having completed his academical course at Glasgow and at the University of Edinburgh, he studied Theology in the New College, Edinburgh, with a view to the Ministry of the Gospel in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. He is an Elder of Newington Free Church. He is likely to pass this winter in Egypt.

14. *Bonnar, David.*

The late DAVID BONNAR, younger son of the late David Bonnar, Tailor and Clothier, Crichton Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended during two years the Humanity and Greek Classes of the University of Edinburgh. He was then appointed one of the Classical Teachers in the Glasgow Academy, which situation he held till his death. He died, unmarried, at 9 Clarendon Place, Glasgow, on December 15, 1858, and was buried, on the 21st, in the Southern Cemetery, Grange, Edinburgh. He was beloved by all who knew him, and his funeral was attended by several Members of the Club.

15. *Bowe, James.*

JAMES BOWE, son of the late William Bowe, Grocer, Kirkgate, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to a Commission Agent in Leith for four years. Thereafter he became Book-keeper and Cashier in the office of William Taylor & Co., Soap and Composite Candle Manufacturers, Leith. On 15th May 1865, he was assumed as one of the Partners. Afterwards he became Managing Partner of Taylor, Laughland, & Co., 91 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, for several years. He sometime ago retired from the firm; and he is now of the firm of Baxter and Son, Italian Warehousemen, Glasgow. He is married.

Address—137 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

16. *Brown, Andrew Laurie.*

The late ANDREW LAURIE BROWN, fourth son of George Brown, late Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving

the High School, he was engaged in business, latterly in the corn trade. He died, unmarried, aged 26, at Torquay, on December 2, 1857, of pleurisy, having gone there suffering from consumption, which had been very much hastened and confirmed by a previous journey to South America in feeble health. His illness was brought on originally by his devoted nursing, for several weeks, of a friend who was on his death-bed. He was buried in the Southern Cemetery, Grange, Edinburgh, and gave most ample testimony, before death, of decidedly Christian character and feeling.

17. *Brown, George.*

The late GEORGE BROWN, third son of George Brown, late Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was appointed to one of the Clerkships in the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Office, which situation he held till his death. He died, unmarried, on January 18, 1854, aged 24, and is buried in St John's Chapel Burying-ground, Edinburgh. He was a young man of great promise in business, of great firmness and force of character, and would have risen in his profession. He made himself a martyr to over-exertion. Like his brother Andrew, he gave evidence, before his death, of decidedly Christian character.

18. *Bruce, Alexander.*

Captain ALEXANDER BRUCE, third son of the late James Bruce of Powfoulis, Stirlingshire. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he went to the Naval and Military Academy. In 1852 he got a commission as Ensign in the 50th Bengal Native Infantry, then stationed at Benares, Bengal. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He returned to this country on sick leave in 1860; and, some time after his return to his Regiment, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He is unmarried.

Address—Sealcote, Bengal, India.

19. *Buchanan, Edward Barnard.*

The late EDWARD BARNARD BUCHANAN, son of the late George Buchanan, Civil Engineer, 14 Duke Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was educated as an Engineer, and was resident for several years in Manchester. He has been engaged in the construction of railways in Britain and on the Continent; and for three years ending 1860, he was superintending some engineering works at Seville, in Spain. In the month of August 1861, he was residing at 7 Cambridge Terrace, Barnsbury, London. He afterwards went to Italy. Since that time, until his death, which occurred in London about four years ago, he had been employed principally in connection with railways in Italy and Spain. He was unmarried.

20. *Cairns, Henry.*

HENRY CAIRNS, W.S., son of the late George Cairns, S.S.C. and S.L., Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was educated at the Edinburgh Institution, Hill Street (now Queen Street). He attended the Literary and Law Classes of the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet in 1854. He was in partnership with his Father until the decease of the latter, under the firm of G. & H. Cairns, W.S., St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, and he is now sole partner of the firm. He is unmarried.

Address—15 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh.

21. *Calderwood, Henry.*

Rev. Professor HENRY CALDERWOOD, LL.D., eldest son of William Calderwood, late Steam Bread and Biscuit Manufacturer, 22 Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh. Attended Session 2. He was a Student of the University of Edinburgh for five successive Sessions (1847-8 to 1851-2), during which time he attended the Literary Classes only. Subsequent to this, he attended the Theological Classes of the United Presbyterian Hall, and was licensed to preach the Gospel on January 2, 1856. He was

ordained to the pastoral charge of Greyfriars United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, on September 16, 1856. He is author of "The Philosophy of the Infinite,"—(a work which was highly praised by the leading journals). In 1861, he was appointed Examiner in Mental Philosophy to the University of Glasgow; and in 1865, he received from that ancient seat of learning the Degree of Doctor of Laws. At the request of the Senatus, he held the office of Interim Professor of Moral Philosophy, after the death of Professor Fleming, during Session 1865-6. He was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in 1868, on the death of Professor Macdougall. He was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1869. He was married, on March 3, 1857, to Anne Hutton Leadbetter, daughter of Thomas Leadbetter, of Alderbank, Bothwell. Issue, one daughter, since deceased.

Address—Craigrowan, Merchiston, Edinburgh.

22. *Campbell, Duncan.*

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, son of John Campbell, Farmer, Island of Eriskia, and now residing at Loch Nell, near Oban. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he attended the Edinburgh Institution, Hill Street (now Queen Street), for two Sessions. He then entered the office of John Patten, W.S., Edinburgh, where he remained for about two years, at the expiration of which time he returned home. About a year afterwards he sailed for Upper Canada, and settled down at Brandford, near the Falls of Niagara, where he holds a situation under a railway company. He is married. Issue, two children. (No information since 1862.)

23. *Cattanach, Peter Lorimer.*

PETER LORIMER CATTANACH, Advocate, younger son of William Cattanach, late Manager of Lochrin and Sunbury Distilleries. Attended Sessions 1, 4. After leaving the High School, he studied at the University of Edinburgh during six Sessions, two of which embraced Classes in the Faculty of Arts, and four in the Faculty of Law. He obtained honours in the Senior Humanity Class. He is a Life Member of the University

Council. Having served his apprenticeship in a lawyer's office, he passed as Solicitor-at-Law in 1854, and as Solicitor before the Supreme Courts in 1855. He was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Advocates on the 24th February 1863. He was ordained an Elder of St Cuthbert's Parish Church in April 1863. He was elected, in November 1866, a Member of the Town Council of Edinburgh, as one of the Representatives for St Stephen's Ward, and he continued as a Member of the Corporation until November 1869. He is unmarried.

Address—4 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

24. *Clapperton, Charles Joseph.*

The late CHARLES JOSEPH CLAPPERTON, fifth son of the late Thomas Clapperton, Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was for several years in a merchant's office in Leith. On account of enfeebled health, he went to Madeira, and afterwards to the West Indies. He died unmarried, on his way home from St Vincent, West Indies, on May 19, 1850, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, and is buried in the West Church Burying-ground, Edinburgh.

25. *Clapperton, William Renton.*

WILLIAM RENTON CLAPPERTON, seventh son (the second of twins) of the late Thomas Clapperton, late Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. Since leaving the High School, he has been engaged in business as a Woollen Draper and Cloth Merchant, and is now partner of the firm of John Clapperton & Co., Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, 371 High Street; and also of the firm of William R. Clapperton & Co., Carpet Manufacturers, Drapers, Upholsterers, and General Furnishing Warehousemen, 59 Princes Street, (workshops, 17 Green-side Place and Rose Street Lane), Edinburgh. He was elected Treasurer of the High Constables of Edinburgh in November 1865; became Vice-Moderator in April 1866; was elected Moderator in November 1867, and was re-elected in 1868. During November 1868, he received Her Majesty's Commission as one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of the City of Edinburgh. He was married

on July 7, 1859, at Sime Place, Galashiels, to Helen, daughter of James Sime, Manufacturer, Galashiels.

Address—9 Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.

26. *Clarke, James.*

JAMES CLARKE, only surviving son of James Clarke, late House Steward in the New Club, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was six months in the office of Millar & Arthur, Colour Merchants, Leith, which situation he left in consequence of having received an appointment as Clerk in the Office (in Edinburgh) of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, and he is still there in the capacity of one of the clerks of the First Class. He was married at Kelso, on October 15, 1867, to Miss Mary Henderson of that town. Issue, three sons, two of whom survive.

Address—58 Broughton Place, Edinburgh.

27. *Cochrane, John James.*

The late JOHN JAMES COCHRANE, son of the late John Cochrane, Surgeon, Peebles. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to an engineering firm in Edinburgh, and was afterwards in the service of D. & T. Stevenson, C.E., and Engineers to the Commissioners for Northern Lighthouses. While in the service of the Messrs Stevenson, he was engaged in placing a beacon near Stornoway, for which he received great praise from the local press. In October 1858, he set sail for Vancouver's Island, where he settled as an Engineer at Victoria. He was married at Canisbay Manse, Caithness, on September 30, 1858, to Miss Helen Mackie Meldrum, of 2 Tay Street Lane, Dundee. Issue, one son and four daughters, of whom one is deceased. He died at Victoria, on the 6th of March 1867.

28. *Colston, Alexander.*

The late ALEXANDER COLSTON, elder son of the late Alexander Colston, Printer in Edinburgh. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High

School, he attended the Literary Classes in the University of Edinburgh during three Sessions (1846-7 to 1848-9). He took honours in all the Classes he attended, viz.,—In Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic and Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy. In the last-mentioned, he gained the Silver Medal; and in the Logic Class, the second honour was awarded to him by the votes of his Fellow-Students. He attended during a few weeks of the Session 1849-50, but in consequence of enfeebled health, brought on it is believed by excessive study, and of which, for about eighteen months previously, he had been occasionally complaining, he was compelled to desist from attendance at College, and confine himself to the house. After a month's severe indisposition, he died at Edinburgh, on January 13, 1850, aged $21\frac{1}{2}$ years, and was buried on January 19, in the Southern Cemetery, Grange, Edinburgh. His funeral was attended by the late Professor Wilson, Professor Kelland, Dr Boyd, and a large number of his Fellow-Students, Class-Fellows, and personal friends. He was the author of "The Basis of Moral Science," published about four years after his death, and of several political and other pamphlets. Among other highly complimentary criticisms on the part of the press, while reviewing his posthumous work, and which extend to many pages of print, may be mentioned those of the *Athenæum* and the *Critic*, the latter of which, on February 15, 1854, thus writes:—"Sadness must be the first sentiment in all who take up this slender volume. For it is the first published work of one who will never write a second. It is a monument raised by the hands of loving friends above the grave of half-developed genius, which has passed, in youth, from among us. Alexander Colston is unknown beyond the walls of his Northern University. Even there, perhaps, it is already nearly forgotten that, not many years since, his keen, subtle, and penetrating intellect adorned pre-eminently the Science Classes of Professor Wilson. But his name is still dear to the memory of his illustrious tutor—still cherished fondly by the partners of his early studies. But for himself, his place knows him no more. All that *we* know of him is from the book before us; and its pages, totally as we differ from its fundamental doctrines, suffice to prove that its young author, had he lived, might have stood as compeer with Stewart, and Brown, and even Hamilton. But

The world which credits all that is,
Is dead to all that might have been ;

and, stern measure of justice as this is, yet it *is* justice. . . . Nobody can read this book without benefit. It is worthy of a place by the side of every Scotch philosopher. Utilitarians of a high order may make it a *vade mecum* ; for good sense and good logic are its undeniable merits." And the *Caledonian Mercury*, in a lengthened article of two columns (August 17, 1854), says :—He was a young man of extraordinary promise. He had endeared himself to all who had the happiness of sharing his friendship, by his kind and unobtrusive demeanour. He had excited the admiration of all his teachers, and afforded amply sufficient ground for the confident hopes which were generally entertained of his future achievements in literature. We can remember well the enthusiasm with which he was spoken of by his Class-Fellows at the High School, and the neatness and incipient power which were evidenced by the Essays he then wrote and which were subsequently published. We can remember well the gloom which was occasioned by the sad tidings of his premature demise, and the strong expressions of regret which were uttered by the more intelligent of his Fellow-Students, more than one of whom has since risen to distinction. We can perfectly credit the assurance of Professor Wilson, 'that no student of his had ever excelled Mr Colston in the original and masterly way in which he had discussed in these papers some of the most intricate questions of ethical science.' It is true that the principles with which he has entered upon the examination are those which have been excogitated and partially expounded by Sir William Hamilton in another department ; but Mr Colston has at least the merit of applying them in a new field of research, and one which is perhaps more nearly related to the duties and interests of men. . . . We must, however, confess to a feeling of deep sadness, in reflecting upon the premature removal from our midst of this great, and noble, and beautiful mind. If these were only its early blossoms, what might we not reasonably have anticipated from the fruit, in its full and rich maturity. We can scarcely over-estimate the power for good, wielded by such a spirit, overawed by such affections, and impelled by such tendencies, as his. To a powerful and far-reaching intellect, Mr Colston united a faith deep and strong, in all that was

true, and pure, and beautiful, and high, and holy, and divine. We had much to expect from his future labours, and truly we very greatly lament their sudden and melancholy close."

29. *Colston, James.*

JAMES COLSTON, younger son of the late Alexander Colston, Printer in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was, for many years, engaged in business with his Father as a Printer, under the firm of Colston & Son, 80 Rose Street, Edinburgh. He is now sole partner of the firm. In November 1863, he was elected, at a public meeting of the Citizens of Edinburgh, one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee for promoting subscriptions on behalf of the Distressed Cotton Operatives in Lancashire, and through the instrumentality of the Committee upwards of £35,000 was raised. In November 1863, he was elected Secretary to the High School Club; and in March 1865, Honorary Secretary to the Royal High School Commemorative Association. In November 1865, he was elected one of the Town Councillors of the City of Edinburgh, for Newington Ward, which district he still continues to represent at the Council Board. In December 1867, he was elected Honorary Secretary to the Acting Committee for raising Subscriptions to rebuild the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh; and through the Committee upwards of £76,000 was raised. In November 1868, he received Her Majesty's Commission as one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of the City of Edinburgh. In November 1870, he was unanimously elected Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh. He was married on August 3, 1870, to Isabella Robertson, only child of the late Hector Dove, Merchant and Ship-owner, Glasgow. Issue, one son and one daughter, of whom the former is deceased.

Address—Viewfield, Trinity, near Edinburgh.

30. *Crouch, Morgan.*

The late MORGAN CROUCH, eldest son of William Crouch, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith, 32 North Bridge, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was for sometime

engaged with his father in business in Edinburgh ; thence he went to London, to a wholesale watch manufacturer, where he remained till 1853, when he set sail for Melbourne. He died six weeks after his arrival in Melbourne, and is buried there.

31. *Darling, John Forrest Stormonth.*

Ensign JOHN FORREST STORMONTH DARLING, second son of the late James Stormonth Darling of Lednathie, Writer to the Signet. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the University of St Andrews during one Session, and during the following year he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, which he attended till the month of February, when he entered into indentures with the Bank of Scotland at their Head Office in Edinburgh, where he remained for eight years. At the expiration of that time, he received the appointment of Joint Agent for the Bank at Kelso ; and, on the death of his father, he was appointed Senior Agent. Having gone through the necessary legal examinations, he is now Senior Member of the Firm of J. F. & P. Stormonth Darling, Writers, Kelso. He was for many years a Sergeant in the "Kelso Volunteer Rifle Corps ;" and sometime ago he was promoted to the rank of Ensign. He is unmarried,

Address—Bank of Scotland, Kelso.

32. *Daunt, William.*

Major WILLIAM DAUNT, son of — Daunt, late Surgeon 16th Lancers. Attended Sessions 1, 2. He was for many years Captain in the 9th Regiment of Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. He is now serving with the second Battalion of the Regiment at Shorncliffe.

Address—Shorncliffe.

33. *Dods, Henry Howard Dickson.*

HENRY (or HARRY) HOWARD DICKSON DODS, younger son of the late Colonel Dods, 8 Ann Street, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After

leaving the High School, he studied for several years at the Edinburgh Academy. He is now resident in Australia. [No further information since 1862.]

34. *Drummond, George Alexander.*

GEORGE ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, fifth son of the late George Drummond, Builder in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business as a builder in Edinburgh, till the spring of 1854, when he went to Montreal, where he is now resident as a merchant. He is partner of the firm of John Redpath & Sons, sugar refiners, Montreal. During the month of July last, he was brought forward as a candidate in the conservative interest, for a seat in the Canadian or Dominion Parliament, against the Hon. John Young (liberal) the representative for the Western Division of Montreal. He was, however, unsuccessful. He was married, at Montreal, to Helen Redpath, third daughter of John Redpath, sugar refiner, Montreal. Issue, five sons and two daughters, of whom the two daughters are deceased.

35. *Fisher, Stirling.*

STIRLING FISHER, fifth son of the late Charles Fisher, S.S.C., Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Natural Philosophy and Natural History Classes of the University of Edinburgh during Sessions 1845-6, and 1846-7. He also attended private Classes for Engineering and Mathematics, and for French. In 1847, he went to Glasgow, where he served his apprenticeship as Civil Engineer; and for many years thereafter he was engaged by the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh, in the Streets and Buildings and Drainage Department, which office he resigned in 1867, when he entered the office of D. & T. Stevenson, C.E., of the Northern Lights Commissioners. During the summer of 1870, he went out to Japan, to fill the office of Lighthouse Engineer under the Colonial Government of Japan, where he still is. He is unmarried.

36. *Flockhart, Henry.*

HENRY FLOCKHART, elder son of the late John Flockhart, Live Stock Agent, Gardner's Crescent, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended Classes in the Southern Academy, Edinburgh, during two years, and has since then been engaged in business in Edinburgh as a Live Stock Agent. He has latterly been engaged in the Wool Trade. He was for some years Ensign of the 3d Highland Company E.R.V. He was married at Berwick-upon-Tweed, on June 25, 1862, to Sidney Lister, youngest daughter of A. B. Gowans, shipbuilder, Berwick. Issue, one son and two daughters.

Address—50 Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.

37. *Fraser, Duncan Alexander Campbell.*

DR DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER, seventh son of the late Rev. Hugh Fraser, Minister of Ardochattan, Argyllshire, and of Maria Helen Campbell, daughter of the late Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, Argyllshire, and sister of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. of Barcaldine and Glenmure. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Classes in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh during four Sessions, 1849-50 to 1852-3. In 1853, he received licence as Surgeon, and also the degree of M.D. In December 1853, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the 76th Regiment, then stationed in North America, where he served for several years, returning with his regiment to Ireland in 1858, and serving there till 1861, when the regiment was ordered to the West of Scotland. He was resident at Ayr, with a detachment of the 76th in 1861. About 1863, he exchanged from the 76th, and he is now Surgeon of the 103d Regiment, which is at present stationed at Aldershatt. He was married at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, on May 28, 1863, to Gertrude Margaret Zelig, younger daughter of the late Henry Robert Du Vernet Grosett Muirhead, of Bredisholm, Lanarkshire. Issue, one son.

Address—Aldershatt.

38. *Fraser, James Melville.*

JAMES FRASER (or JAMES MELVILLE FRASER), eldest son of the late Alexander Fraser, Wine and Spirit Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. Since leaving the High School, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was for some years in the employment, and latterly a partner, of T. B. Campbell & Co., Metal Merchants, 8 Picardy Place, Edinburgh. He retired from that firm in December 1871, and is now in business on his own account, as Metal Merchant, in 23b George Street, Edinburgh.

Address,—Spring Valley, Morningside, Edinburgh.

39. *Fraser, William Wilberforce, B. C.*

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE BROMLEY CADOGAN FRASER, sixth son of the late Rev. Hugh Fraser, Minister of Ardochattan, Argyllshire, and of Maria Helen Campbell, daughter of the late Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine, Argyllshire, and sister of the late Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. of Barcaldine and Glenmure. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Classes in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Edinburgh for three Sessions, 1846-7 to 1848-9. In 1852 he went to Australia, where he has since lived in New England, New South Wales. He holds extensive property there, where he is engaged in superintending and in Sheep-Farming. He was married, on July 9, 1859, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Campbell of Inverell, New England, and has issue, five children.

Address—Inverell, New England, New South Wales.

40. *Fullarton, Archibald.*

ARCHIBALD FULLARTON, eldest son of John A. Fullarton, Publisher, Edinburgh. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he entered his father's Publishing House for a short time. Thereafter he went to London, where he remained for three years in the Publishing House of W. S. Orr & Co. He then returned to Edinburgh, and

resumed his position in his father's business, and is now partner of the firm of A. Fullarton & Co., Publishers, Stead's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and of Fullarton, Macnab, & Co., New York. He was for some-time managing Partner of the New York business, having gone there in 1860. Previous to leaving Edinburgh, he was appointed Lieutenant of the No. IX. Artisan Company, E.R.V. He returned to this country in 1862. He was married on April 9, 1860, to Agnes, daughter of Robert Stewart, Farmer, and has issue, seven sons, and one daughter.

Address—38 Pilrig Street, Edinburgh.

41. *Gallie, Alexander.*

ALEXANDER GALLIE, eldest son of John Gallie, at one time Partner of the late firm of Marr, Gallie, & Co. (now James Marr & Co.), Type Founders, New Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he entered a Lawyer's Office, and attended the Law Classes of the University. He was for many years a Writer in Edinburgh; and latterly he was in the office of John Hope, W.S., 31 Moray Place, Edinburgh. He died at Edinburgh, on September 30, 1872.

42. *Geddes, John.*

Captain JOHN GEDDES, eldest son of the late Adam Gordon Geddes, Paymaster 22d Regiment. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Naval and Military Academy in Edinburgh. On August 25, 1848, he received his commission as Ensign of the 76th Regiment; on June 6, 1858, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and on September 7, 1858, to that of Captain. He was thereafter promoted to the rank of Major, and has retired upon half-pay. He was married, on September 17, 1862, at St Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Lutton Place, Newington, Edinburgh, to Madeline Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. A. Hessing.

43. *Gibson, Andrew White.*

The late ANDREW WHITE GIBSON, youngest son of the late William Gibson, Corn Merchant and Mill Master, Edinburgh. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he entered the office of a Corn Merchant in Leith, where he remained for several years. About the year 1854, he went to Belfast, and commenced business as a Corn Merchant. He died in Belfast, in December 1869.

44. *Gordon, James Rollins.*

JAMES ROLLINS GORDON (from Yorkshire). Attended Sessions 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he studied for several years at the Edinburgh Academy. He then went to England, and was resident in Bath about twenty-one years ago. In a communication received about that time, by the Rev. Marcus Dods, of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, he stated his intention of going abroad. Since that period there is no further information regarding him.

45. *Graham, Robert Brown.*

The late ROBERT BROWN GRAHAM, son of the late Dr William Graham Duncan Street House, Newington, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he went to a Boarding School at Kelso, where he remained for a year. He afterwards attended the Military Academy in Edinburgh. When about 15 years of age he went out to India, to an Indigo Factory, and became an Indigo Planter. He died, unmarried, on April 7, 1854, at Bhaughalpoore, Bengal.

46. *Gray, Adam White.*

ADAM WHITE GRAY, son of the late Peter Gray, S.S.C. Attended Sessions 1, 3. After leaving the High School, he entered the army, and served first in the 56th Regiment, and afterwards in the 13th Hussars. Upwards of twelve years ago, he left the army, and joined a mercantile firm in London. Since then he has gone to Otago, New Zealand, where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

47. *Guild, David Ramsay.*

DAVID RAMSAY GUILD, fourth son of the late Alexander Guild, S.S.C., Edinburgh. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he was for four years in the office of Joseph Grant, W.S., Edinburgh. He afterwards became junior partner in the firm of J. W. & D. R. Guild, Accountants and Sharebrokers, Glasgow. He has now retired from the firm in consequence of enfeebled health, and lives at Tarbet. He is unmarried.

Address—Tarbet, Loch Fyne, Argyllshire.

48. *Guthrie, John.*

JOHN GUTHRIE, eldest son of Dr Guthrie, H.E.I.C.S. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was for some years an invalid, and on his recovery he went to London, where he was engaged, first as an Attorney's Clerk, and then as a Merchant's Clerk. He died there, of consumption, in 1854. He was unmarried.

49. *Hall, Thomas.*

THOMAS HALL, eldest son of the late John Hall, Butcher, Chatton, Northumberland. Attended Sessions 1, 2. Since leaving the High School, he had been engaged in business as a House Decorator in Edinburgh, with the exception of three years, when he was resident in London. He was appointed Secretary of the Society of High Constables of Edinburgh in 1869, and at the close of the same year he was elected Treasurer of the Society. He was elected Vice-Moderator in 1870, and Moderator in 1871; and he continued to fill the office of Moderator until his election, in November 1872, as one of the Representatives for St Andrew's Ward at the Town Council. He has been one of the Managers of the City Parochial Board for several years. He was married to Emma Hoyer, on July 5, 1855, at St George the Martyr's, Bloomsbury, London, and has issue two sons and two daughters. His wife died during June 1869. He was married again, at Glasgow, on January 18, 1871,

to Elizabeth Storer. For many years he contributed to the paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy's Annual Exhibition.

Address—Palmerston Road, Grange, Edinburgh.

50. *Harper, William Peddie.*

WILLIAM PEDDIE HARPER, third son of the Rev. James Harper, D.D., Senior Minister of North Leith United Presbyterian Church, and one of the Professors of Divinity in the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church. Attended Sessions 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he served an apprenticeship in the Head Office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh. He then went to London, and was four years in a Merchant's Office there. He returned to Leith, and after being for some time in a Merchant's Office there, he commenced business on his own account. He was for some years partner of the firm of Harpers, Thomson, & Co., Corn Factors, Leith. He is now a Merchant in Liverpool. For some years prior to his leaving Leith, he was Captain of the 5th Company of Leith, or First Mid-Lothian, Rifle Volunteers. He was married at the Manse of Bridge of Teith, on November 30, 1865, to Jessie Belch, elder daughter of the Rev. John M'Kerrow, D.D., Historian of the Secession Church. Issue, three sons and one daughter.

Address—Middleton Buildings, Drury Lane, Liverpool.

51. *Home, Bruce James.*

BRUCE JAMES HOME, second son of the late Robert Home, Engraver and Lithographer, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. Since leaving the High School, he has been engaged in business as a Lithographer, and is now of the firm of Home & Macdonald, Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers, 11 Greenside Lane, Edinburgh. He was married at 52 Charlotte Street, Leith, on January 4, 1864, to Isabella, daughter of James Watson, Leith. Issue, one son and two daughters.

Address—19 Union Street, Edinburgh.

52. *Huddleston, Hugh John.*

HUGH JOHN HUDDLESTON, younger son of the late John Huddleston, Brewer, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After

leaving the High School, he was for ten years in the service of Mr Thomas Moffat, Draper, Newcastle, and is now in business there on his own account. He was married, on November 11, 1862, to Sarah Henderson, daughter of the late Thomas Paterson, Builder, and relict of George Henderson, Coach Builder, Newcastle.

53. *Huddleston, Robert Bruce.*

ROBERT BRUCE HUDDLESTON, elder son of the late John Huddleston, Brewer, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the University of Edinburgh during one Session. Thereafter he learned Brewing, under his father. He then entered the service of Mr Lear, Eltham, Kent, as Brewer and Manager. He is now in business on his own account in London, as an Importer of Ales. He was married to Jean Cumming, daughter of — Cumming, who is since dead. He was married again about two years ago.

54. *Hutcheson, Henry.*

HENRY HUTCHESON, younger son of the late — Hutcheson. Attended Session 1. In 1848 or 1849, he was with his uncle, — Allardice, Glasgow, after which he stayed for some time at Castle Douglas, learning Farming. He then went out to Africa, where he was for several years in the service of his brother, but has since gone to Melbourne, Australia, where he now is. He is married. [No information since 1862.]

55. *Hutton, Robert Joseph.*

ROBERT JOSEPH HUTTON, eldest son of the late Robert Hutton, Draper, 36 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for sometime engaged in the shipping trade. About 1852, he left this country for Adelaide, Victoria, and is understood to hold, at the present time, the situation of Clerk in a mercantile house there. He is married, and has issue, three children. [No information since 1862.]

56. *Inglis, Alexander Sinclair.*

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR INGLIS, youngest son of the late Robert Inglis, of Kirkmay, Fifeshire. Attended Sessions 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he received an appointment in the Branch Office of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank in St Andrews, where he remained for several years. He then went to New Zealand, where he now is, following agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1863, to Maria Lambert, daughter of Major Lambert, of Napier. Issue, three sons and two daughters.

Address—Spring Hill, near Napier, New Zealand.

57. *Kay, William Forbes Oudney.*

The late Dr WILLIAM FORBES OUDNEY KAY, elder son of the late James Kay, Surgeon, R.N. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical Classes of the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. In 1853, he was Physician to the Earl of Seafield, and sometime after received the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon of H.M.S. 'Conqueror.' He died, of fever, on April 7, 1858, at the Naval Hospital, Malta. He was unmarried.

58. *Lawson, James.*

Captain JAMES LAWSON, second surviving son of Charles Lawson of Borthwickhall, Seedsman to the Queen, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. When he left the High School, he was for some years in England at school; afterwards at the Naval and Military Academy in Edinburgh, under Captain Orr; then again in England. He passed his examination creditably at Sandhurst, and got his first commission as Ensign in the 17th Foot. He remained with that regiment in Ireland till he got his Lieutenantcy, when he exchanged into the 59th, and went to China. He came home in ill health in 1854, but again went out shortly after. He was wrecked in the 'Transit,' and sent by Lord Elgin to Calcutta, and did some duty in India during the Rebellion. He then joined his regiment in China, and was there during most of the war. He has a

medal and one or two clasps. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1862, after his return with his regiment to this country from the Cape of Good Hope. He is at present with a detachment of his regiment at Fleetwood. He was married at Ballingarry Church, on March 12, 1862, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Thomas Bunbury, of Lishryan, County Tipperary.

Address—Fleetwood.

59. *Lawson, James Brown.*

JAMES BROWN LAWSON, second son of the late John Lawson of Cairnmuir, Peeblesshire, W.S. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Leith, till he sailed for New Zealand in 1853, where he is still resident as a merchant. During the late war, he served actively as a volunteer. He is married.

Address—New Plymouth, New Zealand.

60. *Lumsden, Andrew.*

The late ANDREW LUMSDEN, son of the late William Lumsden, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was in a Shipbroker's Office in Manchester, where he remained till 1861, when he returned to Edinburgh for a short time. He then emigrated to New Zealand, and died there several years ago. He was married.

61. *Lyon, Nathaniel David.*

Captain NATHANIEL DAVID LYON, second son of J. W. Lyon, late Sharebroker in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged with his father for several years. He then went to California, thence to Australia, returned to Edinburgh about the year 1856, and is now resident in London, where he has for many years carried on business as a Bill Broker, at 15 George Street, Mansion House, and the "Baltic." He is Captain in the 37th Rifle Volunteers, and he holds both a Captain and Field Officer's certificate from the School of Instruction. He is unmarried.

Address—88 St James' Street, Piccadilly, London.

62. *M'Arthur, John.*

JOHN M'ARTHUR, only son of Alexander M'Arthur, late Builder, Edinburgh, and now residing in Musselburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Leith for four years; he then went to Glasgow as Book-keeper in a Corn Merchant's office for eighteen months; after which he was for twelve months in a merchant's office in Liverpool, which he resigned on account of indisposition. Having travelled about for two years for the restoration of health, he set sail for America in 1851, and having been resident for some time successively in New York, Boston, Halifax, and Philadelphia, he settled in New York in 1853, as a merchant. He is now a shipbroker there. He was married, in 1855, at New York, to Charlotte E. A. Barry, daughter of the late L. H. Barry, one of the Councillors of Cork. Issue, five sons.

Address—120 Water Street, New York.

63. *M'Donald, Godfrey.*

GODFREY M'DONALD, eldest surviving son of William M'Donald, M.D., Professor of Civil and Natural History in the University of St Andrews. Attended Session 4. In the autumn of 1845, immediately after leaving the High School, he sailed to America, where he resided till he returned to Scotland in 1851. He remained in Scotland till 1853, when he went back to the United States of America, to begin business there as a Merchant. He went to Chicago several years ago, and holds an appointment from the South Michigan and Lake Shore Railway Company. He visited this country during 1871. He was married, in 1853, to a Canadian lady. Issue, three sons, two of whom survive.

Address—South Michigan and Lake Shore Railway, Chicago.

64. *M'Dowell, Edmund Grasswolde.*

EDMUND GRASSWOLDE M'DOWELL, son of the late Lieutenant M'Dowell, Inniskillen Dragoons. Attended Session 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School he studied Medicine, and is now serving as Staff-Surgeon at Penang.

65. *MacGibbon, David.*

Major DAVID MACGIBBON, only son of the late Charles MacGibbon, Builder, Edinburgh. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes of the Edinburgh University from Sessions 1846-7 to 1849-50. He began his apprenticeship as an Architect in 1849, with Mr Lessels, Edinburgh; went to London in 1851, and completed articles with Mr William Burn there; returned to Edinburgh in feeble health in 1853; went abroad in 1855 to study his profession; travelled in France, Germany, and Italy till October 1856, when he returned to Edinburgh, and has since been engaged in prosecuting his profession. He was admitted a Member of the General Council of the Edinburgh University in 1859. He was for some years Captain of the 2d Citizen, or 14th Company of E.R.V. (Queen's Brigade), and was thereafter promoted to the rank of Major. He obtained the Association Prize at the great Montrose Gathering in 1861, and also the Lord Provost's Cup in the Edinburgh Competition of same year, besides "Scotland's Cup," and various other Prizes. He was married at Bothwell, on July 18, 1865, to Jessie V. Rintoul, eldest daughter of Peter Rintoul, of Bothwell Bank. Issue, two sons and three daughters, one of the former of whom is deceased.

Addresses—Edgehill, Dean, near Edinburgh; and Laggan, Ayrshire.

66. *Mackay, Alexander Lockhart.*

Dr ALEXANDER LOCKHART MACKAY, eldest son of John Mackay, late Hotel-keeper, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he studied Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. He received an appointment in the East India Company's Service, which he resigned towards the end of 1858 or commencement of 1859, when he returned to England. He afterwards acted as Surgeon in the 'Imperial,' when employed in the Red Sea in laying the Cable. He next served for some time as a Surgeon in the Army of the Confederates in South America. He then went to the West Indies, and afterwards to New Zealand. He is now resident in this country, where he has been for some time.

He is not following any avocation, not being in robust health. He was married to Miss Blackie, who died about thirteen years ago. Issue, one son.

67. *Mackersy, Lindsay.*

LINDSAY MACKERSY, W.S., eldest surviving son of William Mackersy, W.S., Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes of the University of Edinburgh for two years, and, during subsequent Sessions, the Classes in the Faculty of Law. He was admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet in the year 1860. He is a Member of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh. He is an Elder in the High Church of Edinburgh, and he was appointed Clerk to the Kirk-Session on the death of Mr William Moffat, of the High School. He is Honorary Secretary to the Committee for the Restoration of St Giles' Cathedral, having been nominated to that office by the Committee on November 17, 1871. He was married at Culgruff House, Kirkcudbrightshire, on August 2, 1859, to Anne Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Charles Stuart. Issue, two sons and two daughters.

68. *Maclachlan, John Adam.*

The late JOHN ADAM MACLACHLAN, fourth son of John Maclachlan, Bookseller and Publisher, 64 South Bridge Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged by Maclachlan and Stewart, Booksellers and Publishers, Edinburgh, in whose service he remained till his death. He died unmarried, on September 26, 1857, at Clearburn House, near Edinburgh, after four weeks of great suffering, occasioned by his having caught cold while travelling in a railway carriage on the Continent.

69. *M'Laren, David.*

The late DAVID M'LAREN, third son of the late David M'Laren, Clothier, 21 South St David Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4.

After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes of the University of Edinburgh from 1847 to 1851, and the Theological Classes during Sessions 1851-2 and 1852-3. Being at this time in delicate health, he was recommended to live in a warmer climate; and, with this view, he accepted the appointment of tutor to the only son of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart. He resided for several months in that capacity at Hyeres, in the South of France, and at Nice; and travelled about on the Continent, till he returned home in August 1853. He died on December 19, 1857, at the Manse of Leslie, Fifeshire, and is buried in the Churchyard of the Parish of Leslie. His very delicate health prevented him giving anything like full proof of his abilities, which were very great. He contributed several papers to a now defunct periodical, the "Church of Scotland Magazine." A more humble, amiable Christian could scarcely be met with. All who knew him, loved him.

70. *M'Neill, William Dunn.*

WILLIAM DUNN M'NEILL, younger son of the late Alexander Kennedy M'Neill, Advocate, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the University of Edinburgh; and then entered a lawyer's office in Edinburgh, where he remained till he sailed for Canada, about the year 1856. He was for some time Book-keeper in a Manufactory at Plantagenet, North Canada West. He is now in the Treasury Department in Montreal, where he has been for several years. He is married. Issue, one daughter.

71. *M'Queen, Alexander.*

ALEXANDER M'QUEEN, eldest son of the late William M'Queen, Hotel Keeper, 8 Princes Street, Edinburgh. Attended Session 3. After leaving the High School, he was for several years a Working Engineer with George Bertram, Millwright and Engineer, Sciennes, Edinburgh, and was afterwards in the office of a Civil Engineer. [No information since 1862.]

72. *M'Queen, John Wilson.*

The late JOHN WILSON M'QUEEN, second son of the late William M'Queen, Hotel Keeper, 8 Princes Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he assisted his father in the management of his business, and is reported to be now dead.

73. *Marr, John Lamb.*

The late Reverend JOHN LAMB MARR, eldest son of the late John Marr, Writer, Lanark. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes of the University of Edinburgh from Session 1846-7 to 1849-50, and the Theological Classes of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, from Session 1850-51 to 1853-4. He was licensed to preach the Gospel on July 25, 1854. After acting for some time as Assistant to the Free Church Minister of Bothwell, he received a call from the Congregation of Cambuslang on June 25, 1857, where he remained till April 28, 1859, when he was inducted into the pastoral charge of the Free Church of Douglas. He was married, at Lanark, on June 14, 1859, to Robina Kay, only daughter of the late John Bryce, Banker, Kilmarnock. In the latter end of 1860, on account of the state of his health, he was ordered by his medical adviser to go to a warmer climate during the winter; and with that view had reached his mother's house in Lanark, on his way to Pau, when his illness suddenly increased, and he died on January 18, 1861. He is buried in the family burying-ground at Lanark. He has left a widow. The following notice of his death is extracted from the *Scottish Guardian*:—"In our obituary of Tuesday last, we had occasion to record the death of this youthful minister of the Free Church. He was the eldest son of the late John Marr, Esq. of Lanark, a gentleman who was well and widely known, and who held several important appointments in the county. From an early period of life he manifested a serious turn, and was distinguished by amiability and gentleness of character. As his father's business was very extensive, he was persuaded, when a mere youth, to enter the office, with the view of following out the same profession. However, the movement connected with the Disruption, and other

considerations, operated so powerfully on his mind, that he was led in Providence, and with his father's full consent, to give up his legal prospects, and devote himself to the work of the ministry. He prosecuted his studies with much diligence and success, and in the summer of 1854 he was licensed to preach the Gospel. After officiating for some time as Assistant at Bothwell, he received a call to the Congregation of Cambuslang, and he was settled there in 1857. In less than two years afterwards, a vacancy occurred in the Free Church of Douglas, a parish with which he was connected by ties of personal acquaintance and hereditary association. Having consulted with friends, he felt it his duty to accept this call, which was pressed upon him very cordially and unanimously. Here he laboured for about sixteen months, with unwearied assiduity and remarkable success. The Congregation, which had been somewhat scattered, rallied, and the church was quite filled. Perhaps to his too abundant labours in his Master's cause, and especially to the holding of crowded district meetings at a distance from home on winter nights, may be traced the first beginnings of that insidious malady which has now run its course, and brought him to an early grave. He was engaged to assist at the Glasgow Communion in October last, but before that time arrived, he felt himself so unwell as to be obliged to give up the engagement. Under medical advice, he and his wife had arranged to spend the winter in the South of France; but the severity of the weather prevented him for some weeks from setting out, and when he did leave his Manse at Douglas, he got no farther than Lanark, his native place, where, last Friday morning, his earthly career was closed, under the roof of his widowed mother. Mr Marr was a man of decided and earnest piety, and of a cheerful and lively disposition. He was a ready and pleasant speaker; he had a remarkable gift in prayer; and his discourses were characterised by a full statement of evangelical truth, mingled with pointed appeals to the consciences of his hearers. He had a natural turn for addressing the young, and was useful in organising Sabbath Schools and other agencies. This work he first began under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Stark of Lanark, to whose kind counsels and public instructions he often referred, as having been highly beneficial to him, and as having laid him under the deepest obligation for life. He was most active and attentive in visitation from

house to house ; and to this cause, as well as to his personal qualities and his labours in the pulpit, we may attribute the warm attachment of his flock, who so deeply and sincerely lament his loss. His name is now added to the honoured roll of the 'early called'—the ministers who, like M'Cheyne, have 'run well,' and soon reached the goal." The following is the inscription on the monument erected to his memory :—
"Erected by the Free Church Congregation, Douglas, to the memory of their late minister, the Rev. JOHN LAMB MARR, who was ordained at Cambuslang, June 25, 1857 ; inducted at Douglas, April 28, 1859 ; and died at Lanark, January 18, 1861,—in the thirtieth year of his age, and fourth of his Ministry. Amiable in disposition, earnest in spirit, active in habit, abundant in labour ; a faithful preacher, a diligent pastor, ever willing to spend and be spent in his Master's service ; much esteemed while he lived, and deeply regretted when he died.—'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'—Rev. xiv. 13."

74. *Marshall, Stephen Henry.*

The late STEPHEN HENRY MARSHALL, third son of the late William Marshall, Edinburgh. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical Classes in the University of Edinburgh. At the close of his medical studies he was for several years Assistant to Dr Wallace of Hull. At the time of the Crimean War, he received an appointment in the Turkish Contingent as Assistant-Surgeon. At the termination of the war, he passed his examination for the British army, and was immediately thereafter appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the 2d Foot, or Queen's Royals, then at the Cape of Good Hope. He was afterwards sent to China at the breaking out of the war there. He was with his regiment at Chatham in 1862. During that year he retired from the army, and purchased a medical practice in London. In this he did not succeed, and he again went abroad as a Surgeon in a ship bound for Singapore. While on his way home, he took fever, and died in July last. He was married.

75. *Mathers, George.*

The late GEORGE MATHERS, eldest son of the late Robert Mathers, Merchant, Glasgow. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he prosecuted his studies for several years in this country, and finished his education in Germany. Returning to this country in 1850, he entered the office of Robinow & Marjoribanks, Merchants, Glasgow, where he remained for a year. In 1851, he went to Buenos Ayres, South America, as Corresponding Clerk in the office of Messrs Bunge, Bornfelt, & Company; and returned to this country in 1859. He died, unmarried, at Glasgow, in June 1860, from a softening of the brain, brought on by residence in a warm climate, and over-work. He was held in high regard amongst his acquaintances. His literary attainments were of no mean order. He was an excellent linguist, and corresponded with perfect ease in German, French, Italian, and Danish.

76. *Messer, John Cockburn.*

Dr JOHN COCKBURN MESSER, third son of the late Adam Messer, of Blainslie, F.R.C.S.E. Attended Session 3. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical Classes of the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1851, and during the same year he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In 1852, he entered the Royal Navy as Assistant-Surgeon, and has since been promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

Address—H.M.S. "Implacable," Devonport.

77. *Methuen, James Stocks.*

JAMES STOCKS METHUEN, eldest son of the late James Methuen, Fish Curer, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he prosecuted his studies in Edinburgh, and passed two winters on the Continent at Magdeburg, Prussia. For many years he spent the summer months in the Island of Lewis, superintending the fishings there, and during his residence on the island he learned the Gaelic Language. He was in business with his father as Fish Curer in Leith, until the

death of the latter. He has since carried on business on his own account. His trade has been largely developed on the Scotch and English coasts. He was married, at Larkfield, Ferry Road, Edinburgh, on June 12, 1861, to Murdina, eldest daughter of the late Adam Bell. Issue, five sons and one daughter.

Address—Dunforth, Trinity, near Edinburgh.

78. *Millar, John.*

JOHN (MILLAR, or) MILLER, younger son of the late William Miller, Merchant, Madras. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the University of Edinburgh for some time. He returned to Madras in the year 1848, and having served an apprenticeship with Dale & Boyson, Solicitors, he was shortly afterwards admitted a partner of the firm, which was then designated Dale, Boyson, & Miller, Solicitors, Madras. He was appointed, in 1862, Administrator-General of the Madras Presidency. In 1863, he returned for about twelve months to this country; and, on June 6, 1864, he was called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, London. He is now one of the most successful practitioners at the Madras Bar. He is married to Mary Mahony, daughter of Edward Mahony, Uncovenanted Civil Service, Madras Presidency. Issue, one son and two daughters.

79. *Miller, John.*

The late JOHN MILLER, fourth son of the late William Miller, S.S.C., Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 3, 4. During the following Session he was enrolled a Member of the Rector's Class; but, owing to the delicate state of his health, he was withdrawn in the month of March. After this, his health gradually declined, and he died of consumption, on September 6, 1846. He is buried in the New Calton Burying-Ground, Edinburgh.

80. *Moffat, William Jones.*

WILLIAM JONES MOFFAT, second son of Charles Moffat, Farmer and

Land Agent, Lilburn, near Wooler, Northumberland. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged with his father, till he emigrated, about sixteen years ago, to New Zealand, where he settled as a Farmer. [No information since 1862.]

81. *Morrison, Adam.*

The late ADAM MORRISON, fourth son of the late John Morrison, Assistant Clerk of Session, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to a General Merchant in Edinburgh. In 1851 he emigrated to New York. He shortly afterwards went to Minneapolis, near the source of the Mississippi, where he remained for several years. He was afterwards resident in Watertown, about thirty miles farther west. He was occupied in farming, and was a Justice of the Peace in the locality. While in New York, he was married to Miss Drever. Issue, two children. He died in Watertown, on December 25, 1868.

82. *Murray, John Steel.*

JOHN STEEL MURRAY, eldest son of the late Andrew Murray, of the Turf Hotel, 3 Princes Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for a considerable number of years with Joseph Taylor & Co., Merchants, Canonmills, and is now Traveller to Scott & Allan, Wine Merchants, Leith. He is unmarried.

Address—6 Mansfield Place, Edinburgh.

83. *Noble, Alexander.*

ALEXANDER NOBLE, fifth son of the late John Noble, Grocer, Newlands, Peeblesshire. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he entered the service of his brother William, as Wine Merchant and Grocer in Edinburgh, where he remained for fourteen years. He then became a Grocer at Newlands, Peeblesshire. A few years thereafter, he returned to Edinburgh, where he resided for some time. It is believed that he is now abroad.

84. *Norie, Alexander Dickson.*

Lieutenant ALEXANDER DICKSON NORIE, R.N., son of the late Commander Evelyn T. F. Norie, R.N. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he entered the Naval School at Newcross. He afterwards entered the Royal Navy as Cadet in H.M.S. "Trafalgar," and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on June 28, 1854. In 1862 he was living on half-pay, at Tor Point, Cornwall. He is married. [No information since 1862.]

85. *Orrock, Hector Heatley.*

The late HECTOR HEATLEY ORROCK, second son of the late James Orrock, Surgeon-Dentist, 7 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged to an Architect in Edinburgh, with whom he remained till the year 1853, when he went to London. He practised as an Architect in London during 1853 and 1854, returning to Edinburgh in the following year, where he prosecuted the profession of an Architect. He occasionally contributed to the drawings in the Royal Scottish Academy's Annual Exhibitions. He died suddenly at his own house, 19 Broughton Place, Edinburgh, on February 15, 1862. He was married on October 4, 1855, at Renton Hall, Haddingtonshire, to Janet, only daughter of the late John Reid of Renton Hall. Issue, one son and one daughter.

86. *Patterson, Thomas.*

The late THOMAS PATTERSON, C.E., eldest son of Archibald Patterson, late Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was educated as a Civil Engineer, having served as pupil with John Miller of Leithen, C.E., now one of the Members of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh. He was afterwards engaged, chiefly as Resident Engineer, in superintending the construction and working of various railways in Scotland and the North of England, acting as principal Assistant Engineer with the late firm of B. & E. Blyth, Civil Engineers, George Street, Edinburgh. In 1863, the

Province of Otago sent for a Railway and a Marine Engineer to prosecute the public works contemplated by the Government. Mr Patterson was appointed to fill one of these positions, and succeeded in obtaining for himself universal esteem for his high honour and integrity. At the expiration of his professional engagement in Otago, he was extensively employed, and was held in great repute both in Southland and Canterbury. Having some finishing touches to put to a plan he was making for a bridge over the Rangitatu, in Canterbury, he missed the steamer for Wellington, at which place, as arranged on December 13, 1869, he had resolved to spend the Christmas holidays with a friend. On the morning of Wednesday the 15th, he left Dunedin by coach, and reached the Kakanui river in the afternoon, about 65 miles distant. The river was much swollen. There had been heavy thunder showers, and the melting of the snow in the mountains added to the flood. The coachman, not suspecting danger, took the river; but, as they were crossing the main branch, the passengers inside got alarmed, and clambered on to the top. The coachman turned his team to drive out, and the coach was upset. Mr Patterson was on the box-seat, and was never again seen alive. Another of the passengers also was drowned. On the Sunday Mr Patterson's remains were conveyed to the cemetery at Dunedin, after an impressive funeral service in St Paul's. There are no personal invitations to attend a funeral there. All who choose to show their respect to the memory of the deceased attend voluntarily. The lengthened procession and cortege following the hearse on Sunday was beyond anything that had been witnessed there for the previous six years, and evinced the regard in which the deceased was held.

87. *Peddie, Alexander.*

ALEXANDER PEDDIE (now PEDDIE-WADDELL), W.S., fourth son of James Peddie, W.S., 36 Albany Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary and Legal Classes of the University of Edinburgh during seven years, and was admitted a Member of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet on December 18, 1856. He is in partnership with his father, under the firm of J. & A. Peddie, W.S., 6 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

He took honours in several of the Classes in the University, and has filled the office of President in three different societies—the *Diagnostic*, *Speculative*, and *Juridical*. He is a Member of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh. He holds Her Majesty's Commission as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Stirling, and is one of the Commissioners of Supply for the district. He was married at Balquhatstone House, on September 6, 1864, to Georgina Catherine, eldest daughter of the late George Waddell, of Balquhatstone, and heiress of entail to the valuable mineral estate of Balquhatstone. Issue, four daughters, one of whom is deceased.

Addresses—4 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, and Balquhatstone House, Stirlingshire.

88. *Pentland, James.*

The late JAMES PENTLAND, third son of Y. J. Pentland, Cooper and Stave Merchant, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business as a Wine Merchant at 43 Bread Street, Cheapside, London, and was afterwards Traveller to the late Charles Dick, Brewer, Edinburgh. He died on April 4, 1865. He was married in 1854, at 247 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Fender, Edinburgh. Issue, one son and one daughter.

89. *Pentland, Young.*

YOUNG PENTLAND, second son of Y. J. Pentland, Cooper and Stave Merchant, Leith. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he has been engaged in business, and since 1851 has been partner of the firm of Y. J. Pentland & Son, Coopers and Stave Merchants, Leith. He was elected a Member of the Town Council of Leith in November 1866, and in November 1867 he was elected one of the Magistrates of the town, which office he still holds. He was married, on February 7, 1855, to Miss Jane Muir, Edinburgh. Issue, nine sons and four daughters.

Address—Muirville, Bonnington, near Edinburgh.

90. *Pitcairn, David Thomson.*

The late DAVID THOMSON PITCAIRN, only son of the late James Pitcairn, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 4 Heriot Row, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1.

After leaving the High School, he was sent to a Private Boarding Establishment in Lanarkshire, where he remained till his death. He died of fever, brought on by having caught a severe cold while fishing, on April 4, 1864, and he is buried in the Edinburgh Cemetery, Warriston, near Edinburgh.

91. *Ponsonby, Henry James.*

HENRY JAMES PONSONBY, son of the late Adolphus Ponsonby, Litterateur, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for some time in a mercantile establishment; thereafter, he was engaged in contributing to the periodical press of the day. About fifteen or sixteen years ago he left this country for Australia, and was for some time engaged as a Tutor in Melbourne. He was a contributor to the periodical press there, and otherwise engaged in literary pursuits. He is the Author of various Poems and Tales, among which may be noticed a Poem, published before he left this country, entitled "A Bold Stroke for a Throne," having reference to the assumption of the throne of France by the late Louis Napoleon. It was acknowledged at the time to possess considerable poetical talent, and no small power of satire. The notices which he contributed regarding passing incidents of the day were regarded as particularly felicitous, graphic, and humorous. He has latterly gone to the Gold Diggings, and is engaged there at present. He is unmarried.

92. *Pope, James Henry.*

The late JAMES HENRY POPE, eldest son of the late James Pope, Wine Merchant, Leith. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was for some time in his father's office; he then left for London, to a situation which he held for several years. In 1852, he set sail for Australia, and remained there at the Gold Diggings for five years; but, not meeting with the success he had anticipated, he returned home, and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. He remained in this country for a year, when he emigrated to New Zealand, where he cultivated a

small tract of land at Waihoba, a few miles from Dunedin. He returned to this country a few years ago, and died of bronchitis, at Edinburgh, on December 30, 1872. He is unmarried.

93. *Rhind, Robert.*

The late ROBERT RHIND, elder son of the late John Rhind, Accountant to the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in a mercantile capacity in England for several years. He attended all the Medical Classes necessary for the degree of M.D., at the University of Edinburgh, from the Sessions 1851-2 to 1854-5 inclusive. He passed as a Surgeon in October 1858, and in the Jannary following he underwent the usual Indian examination in London, and sailed for Calcutta on April 4, 1859. He was appointed to take charge of the 3d Irregular Cavalry at Sauger in Central India, where he remained till his return to Edinburgh in January 1861, on sick leave. He next year returned to India. He died, at Calcutta, on May 4, 1863. He was unmarried.

94. *Richard, Robert.*

ROBERT RICHARD, second son of the late Alexander Richard, M.D., Grenada, West Indies. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he sailed for Grenada, where he was engaged in business, and latterly had the management of a store there. In 1857, he returned to London, whence he sailed for the East Indies. Since that time his friends here have not had any information regarding him. He was then unmarried.

95. *Ritchie, James.*

JAMES RITCHIE, third son of the late Rev. William Ritchie, Minister of the Parish of Athelstaneford, East Lothian. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes in the University of Edinburgh. He then attended the Theological Classes, but did not complete the curriculum. During 1855-6, he studied at the

University of Bonn, in 1856-7 at Gottingen, and in 1857-8, he resided at Berlin. He is now resident in Edinburgh. He is unmarried.

Address—13 Danube Street, Edinburgh.

96. *Robertson, George (major).*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, eldest son of James Robertson, late Secretary, New Club, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he studied at the University of Glasgow (with the view of going to Oxford), and obtained honours in the Humanity and Greek Classes. In consequence of family circumstances, he had to leave the University before completing the full curriculum; and while not more than 17 years old, he commenced life as Junior-Assistant in the Burgh School of Musselburgh, where he remained for three years. About this time, the Masters of the High School of Edinburgh were applied to, to recommend a Classical Assistant Teacher for the Grammar School of Dundee, and they unanimously recommended him. Within a month after his appointment, he was elected Junior Classical Master. He remained in this position for five years. When the Grange House School was started, Mr Dalglish, the Principal, having applied to Dr Schmitz to nominate a fit person for the Head Classical Mastership, he was recommended and appointed. His first literary effort was an edition of "Phædrus" in Chambers's Educational Course, published in 1852. He frequently contributed to the *Dundee Advertiser*, and in 1857 was employed by the Proprietors of that journal to furnish for their columns a series of Letters, describing a Tour through France, Switzerland, Bavaria, Germany, &c. In 1858 he published a translation of that part of "Mommson's History of Rome," which was noticeable from its being the first systematic application of comparative philology to regular history. It was pronounced by the *National Review* to be "the best illustration of the uses of comparative philology existing in the English language," and the style of the translation was much commended. In 1863, he was elected Rector of the Royal Inverness Academy, Inverness, which office he resigned during the Summer of 1866; and towards the end of the same year he was appointed Head Master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, which situation he still holds. He was

married at Edinburgh, on April 24, 1860, to Helen Black Swan Laurie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Laurie. Issue, five sons and three daughters, six of whom survive, viz., four sons and two daughters.

Address—Edgbaston Proprietary School, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

97. *Robertson, George (minor).*

The late Dr GEORGE ROBERTSON, younger son of the late James Robertson, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical and other Classes of the University of Edinburgh, for several Sessions, where he obtained several of the highest honours in the Botany and Anatomy Classes, and during which time he was chosen, from among twelve competitors, to be Clinical Clerk in the Royal Infirmary under Professors Christison and Bennett. He obtained his diploma of M.D. on August 1, 1856. Suffering from pulmonary disease, he was advised to try a change of climate, and for this purpose went out successively to Melbourne and Calcutta in charge of passenger packets, with good effect. Some time, however, after his return home, his health again began to give way, and he was ordered to Algiers during the winter of 1858; but the journey thither being too great for his weakly condition, no improvement took place, and on his way home, which he was anxious to reach, he died at Oissel, near Rouen, on April 23, 1859. He was buried in the Canongate Burying-Ground, Edinburgh, on May 2. He was possessed of great natural talent and application, and was of a very retiring disposition. He was esteemed and beloved by all those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his amiability and uprightness of character endeared him to the circle in which he moved. He was unmarried.

98. *Robertson, Thomas.*

The late THOMAS ROBERTSON, youngest son of the late Thomas Robertson, Merchant, Stromness. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, which he did in the month of March 1842 (having only attended for about six months), he returned to Stromness with his mother, where he received instructions from a private tutor, the Rev. Dr John

Brown Johnston, now U. P. Minister, Govan, Glasgow. His constitution had been shaken by a severe attack of measles in 1836, from which he never wholly recovered, and which terminated in his death, on April 10, 1843. He was interred in the Parish Burying-Ground, Stromness.

99. *Rogers, George Lyon.*

GEORGE LYON ROGERS, younger son of the late Rev. William Rogers, Minister of the Parish Church of Rescobie. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he entered the office of a Flax-Spinner in Dundee; whence he removed to a more important situation in Liverpool, where he remained until 1860, when he sailed for Calcutta, having received an engagement from a shipping house there. His health having become impaired in Calcutta, he returned to this country towards the close of 1863. He was for a considerable time thereafter an invalid. He is now assisting his brother, who is proprietor of Rosemill Chemical Works, near Dundee. He is unmarried.

Address—Rosemill Chemical Works, by Dundee.

100. *Russell, James Brown Johnstone.*

JAMES BROWN JOHNSTONE RUSSELL, youngest son of the late Alexander Russell, Grocer and Oilman, 42 North Bridge Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for several years in an office in Edinburgh. After this he was for some time in a store in Canada. About twenty years ago, he sailed for Australia, and ten years ago was in Sandhurst, Victoria. He is unmarried. [No information since 1862.]

101. *Russell, George Gray.*

GEORGE GRAY RUSSELL, second son of the late Henry Russell, Pitcorthie, Dunfermline. Attended Session 3. After leaving the High School, he was for three years in the office of James Dalgleish, W.S., Edinburgh,

after which he went to London, where, for many years, he carried on business as a Ship and Insurance Broker at 50 Mark Lane, and afterwards at 27 Leadenhall Street. [No information since 1862.]

102. *Rymer, William Calder.*

WILLIAM CALDER RYMER, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Rymer, S.S.C., 31 Great King Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he attended the Law Classes of the University of Edinburgh, and served his apprenticeship in a lawyer's office in Edinburgh. He then changed his profession, and studied engineering. He was resident in India, following his profession of Engineer, until about four years ago, when he went to New York. He still prosecutes the business of an Engineer there. He is married, and has issue.

103. *Scott, Charles Henderson.*

The late CHARLES HENDERSON SCOTT. Attended Sessions, 1, 2, 3, 4. His father, it is understood, was a gentleman who held a commission in the army. While attending the High School, he resided with his mother, Mrs Charles Scott, at 13 Clarence Street, Edinburgh. Mrs Scott is reported to have left Edinburgh for London in the year 1846, whither she had gone with the view of procuring a commission for her son. The following extract from a letter, addressed to Alexander Trotter by John William Orr, is believed to have reference to Charles Henderson Scott:—"The Charles H. Scott mentioned in the book, was at the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and went out to Madras as a Cadet, and got appointed to the late 48th Madras Infantry. He was on his way home, six or eight years ago" (about 16 years ago) "on sick leave; and was drowned off the Mauritius."

104. *Scott, Christopher Russell.*

CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL SCOTT, youngest son of Alexander Scott, late Merchant in Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the

High School, he attended the University of Edinburgh; and, having completed his curriculum in the Faculty of Arts there, he afterwards studied for nearly two years at the University of Bonn in Prussia. On his return to this country, he for some time acted as visiting Tutor to the son of Lady Shelbourne. After this, at the request of several influential persons in Liverpool, he opened a School in that town, for the board and education of a limited number of young gentlemen. In that sphere he laboured for many years with success. About two years ago, he became Classical Master in the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, where he now is. He has a large boarding establishment of his own adjoining the School. He is the Author of "Elementary and Advanced Latin Exercises," in Chambers's Course. He is a member of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh. He is unmarried.

Address—Edgbaston Proprietary School, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

105. *Scott, George Ferme Fogo.*

GEORGE FERME FOGO SCOTT, S.S.C., son of the late Cumberland Reid Scott, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Law Classes of the University of Edinburgh, and, having served his apprenticeship in several lawyers' offices, he was admitted a Solicitor before the Supreme Courts in May 1857. He was married, at Duncan Street House, Edinburgh, on August 14, 1861, to Jane, daughter of the late William Graham, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, formerly of Calcutta. Issue, four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons are deceased.

Address—27 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh.

106. *Scott, William.*

The late WILLIAM SCOTT, second son of the late Isaac Scott, Riding Master, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was in his father's office for some time, and latterly was engaged as Teacher of Riding. He died at Edinburgh, on January 25, 1868. He was married on November 9, 1854, to Miss Margaret Burns, Portobello, who predeceased her husband. Issue, one son and three daughters.

107. *Sibbald, Robert Young.*

ROBERT YOUNG SIBBALD, youngest son of the late Rev. John Sibbald, Minister of the Parish Church, Kirkmabreck, Kirkeudbrightshire. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for seven years with his brother, who was partner of the late firm of Martin and Sibbald, Corn Merchants, Leith. In 1853 he went to Melbourne, where he still resides, and is engaged in business as a Merchant. He is unmarried. [No information since 1862.]

108. *Simson, Robert.*

ROBERT SIMSON, third son of the late Walter Simson, of Her Majesty's Customs, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was for several years in a Merchant's office in Leith. In 1849 he went to Montreal, where he was engaged in agricultural employment. In 1862, he farmed a small piece of land in New Jersey, U.S., America, of which he was proprietor. He was then unmarried. [No information since 1862.]

109. *Slight, Alexander George.*

ALEXANDER GEORGE SLIGHT, son of ——— Slight, Edinburgh. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he attended, during four Sessions, the University of Edinburgh. He was appointed, in 1849, Teacher of Modern Languages in the Academy, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and continued there till March 1865, when he resigned his situation. Sometime thereafter he went out to Australia, and is at present teaching in the neighbourhood of Victoria. He is unmarried.

110. *Smith, David Curry.*

The late DAVID CURRY SMITH, fifth son of the late James Smith, Glass Dealer, Amphion Place, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he entered the office of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, as Clerk.

He died, unmarried, at his father's house in Edinburgh, on December 24, 1852, and he is buried in the Edinburgh Cemetery, Warriston, near Edinburgh.

111. *Smith, George.*

GEORGE SMITH, eldest son of the late George Smith, Sawl Merchant, 108 South Bridge, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in his father's warehouse, where he remained till the death of his father. He still carries on the business of Sawl Merchant, at 108 South Bridge. He is unmarried.

Address—1 Minto Street, Newington, Edinburgh.

112. *Smith, John.*

JOHN SMITH, younger son of the late David Smith, Builder, Glover Street, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to the engineering profession for five years, after which he entered the building trade in connection with his brother (who, about seventeen years ago, left Scotland for Australia), and continued until recently to carry on the business in his own name. He has now retired from business. He was married on June 22, 1865, to Anne Taylor, daughter of the late John Ferguson, Farmer, Burghlee, Loanhead.

Address—4 Summerside Road, Bonnington, near Edinburgh.

113. *Stewart, James.*

Rev. Dr JAMES STEWART, son of the late James Stewart, Farmer, near Perth. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he studied at St Andrews, and graduated at the University there. He then attended the Theological Classes of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh, on May 9, 1860. During the spring of 1861, a proposal was made by him to the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church to commence a Mission in Africa, somewhere in the countries laid open by the discoveries of Dr Livingstone. The Mission was intended to

embrace the ordinary evangelistic and scholastic modes of operation, along with medical and industrial efforts for the temporal welfare of the heathen. A correspondence was opened with Dr Livingstone through the Foreign Office in London. The Committee did not see their way to enter on the enterprise, except upon condition of funds being raised to carry it on, separate and apart from their revenue which was required for their existing arrangements in India and Africa. The proposal, however, met with favour on the part of some liberal friends of Missions; and, in the beginning of July of that year, Mr Stewart proceeded to Africa to inform himself as to the best location for the enterprise, and to gather other needed intelligence. After sojourning for some time in Africa, and having got the requisite information from the distinguished African traveller, Mr Stewart returned to this country towards the close of 1863. He was, for some time after this, Assistant to the Rev. Dr Candlish in Free St George's, Edinburgh; thence he went to Glasgow, and became Assistant to the Rev. Dr Roxburgh in Free St John's. He would have received a call from the congregation of the latter church, as Colleague and Successor, had he consented to remain in this country. But the aim of his life was to be useful as a Missionary to the heathen. While in this country at this time, he completed his studies in Medicine at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and received the degree of M.D. He was ordained as a Missionary to Africa by the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow, on February 1, 1865. He is now settled as Medical Missionary in Lovedale, Alice, Cape of Good Hope. He is Principal of the Lovedale College, which is attended by upwards of 200 students. He has also charge of the Lovedale Institution, which is the chief educational establishment in that quarter. The education includes not only the usual branches of instruction, but comprises the industries of printing, bookbinding, carpentry, and blacksmith work. The industrial department is supported by Government, at an annual cost of about £3000. While attending College, Mr Stewart wrote several works on Botany, which were published by Reynolds, Strand, London. During his stay in this country, he contributed to the February number of *Good Words* (1865) the article, "On the Zambesi, —A Short Sketch of a Long Journey." He was married, on November 1, 1866, to Williamina, twelfth daughter and eighteenth child of

Alexander Stephen, Shipbuilder, Glasgow and Dundee. Issue, two girls, one of whom survives.

Address—Lovedale, Alice, Cape of Good Hope.

114. *Stillie, John.*

The late JOHN STILLIE, son of the late George Stillie, of the late firm of Stillie Brothers, Booksellers, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the Literary Classes of the University of Edinburgh during two Sessions. He then entered a Writer's office in Edinburgh, where he remained for some time; after which, for nearly two years, he was Clerk in the chambers of an Advocate in Aberdeen. In 1852 he went to the Island of Hayti, having accepted an appointment to a situation in the house of Ballard, Smith, and Co. He died of yellow fever there, on May 20, 1853, and is buried in Hayti. He was unmarried.

115. *Struthers, Alexander.*

The late Dr ALEXANDER STRUTHERS, younger son of the late Alexander Struthers, of Brucefield, near Dunfermline. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he commenced his Medical Studies in November 1846, and attended during the customary four years the various Medical Classes at the University of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a devoted Student, and distinguished himself in several of the Classes. In the summer of 1850, he took his diploma as Surgeon at the College of Surgeons, and his degree as M.D. at the University. The time between his graduation in 1850 and his leaving for the Crimea in 1854, he devoted to gaining additional knowledge and experience in his profession, chiefly at the Infirmary, and as demonstrator in the Anatomical Class, at the College of Surgeons, of his brother John (now Professor Struthers of Aberdeen), as well as in assisting his brother James in his practice as Physician in Leith. In the beginning of his duties at the Infirmary, he had an attack of typhus fever, an ordeal through which not a few of the Clerks attached to the Infirmary Wards have to pass. During the last of these two years, he

was resident in the Infirmary—one year as House-Surgeon, the other as House-Physician. In the latter position he was under the late Dr Alison, to whom he was warmly attached. He was at the same time an active member of the Royal Medical Society, and was elected one of its Presidents in Session 1852-3. In his position in the Hospital, he had charge, under the principal Physician and Surgeon, of a large number of patients, with a staff of Dressers, and non-resident Clerks under him, whom he instructed, and who were much attached to him, as indeed were all who came in contact with him, and experienced his conscientious devotion to his duties, and his kindness. His character and disposition gained him many friends and companions, conspicuous among whom were his fellow-residents in the Hospital—Dr Beddoe, now in Clifton, Dr David Christison, Dr Du Chaumont, and Mr Macdougall, the well-known Superintendent of the Hospital. Medical aid being greatly needed at the Army Hospitals during the Crimean War, he proceeded there in the autumn of 1854, with the view of serving for a time, and again returning to Edinburgh. He was accompanied by Drs Greig (now of Dundee) and Johnstone, from the Edinburgh Infirmary, and was afterwards joined by his old fellow-student, Dr Sidney Wason. One of their teachers, Dr R. J. Mackenzie, had set the example; and his death by cholera, after the battle of Alma, though a sad discouragement, did not make them shrink from the resolution they had formed. They were attached to the General Hospital at Scutari, where they speedily became known by their activity and intelligence. When the large numbers of sick came in after the battle of Inkermann, there is too good reason to believe that he greatly overworked himself—the staff being too small to attend to so many patients in the way he had been accustomed to in the Edinburgh Hospital. An attack of the prevalent fever was the consequence. Recovering slowly from this, much reduced in strength, a relapse came, under which, notwithstanding the unremitting care and attention of his companions, he sank. He died on January 20, 1855, aged 25. He was followed to his grave, in the English Burying-Ground at Scutari, by his Fellow-Students and Fellow-Officers. The tombstone which they erected may be seen there, with the inscription testifying to the esteem in which he was held. His companion, Dr Wason, a week after, fell a victim to the same disease, and lies

buried by his side. The following intimation of his death is extracted from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of Thursday, February 8, 1855:—"To all who have been acquainted with our Infirmary during the last six years, the name of Alexander Struthers, the youngest of three brothers pursuing the same profession, must have been familiar; and the notice of his early decease must have struck as heavily on their hearts as it did on ours, when we called to our remembrance how very lately his quick step and eager eye and countenance were with us, and how little token they gave of a premature grave. Dr Alexander Struthers will long be remembered in this School of Medicine as a gifted and accomplished student; and by his own immediate friends, the most distinguished among our University's recent *alumni*, his memory will be cherished with a lasting affection. The same ardent desire for professional knowledge which led the lamented Dr Mackenzie to the Crimea, took young Struthers to Scutari; and just as truly as those who fell at Alma and Inkermann, have those two devoted men met a soldier's grave. It must be consoling to know that the sick-bed of our departed friend was attended by those who were among his oldest and most esteemed companions, and that all the means for his recovery which medical ingenuity could suggest were put in execution; that, as his illness increased, Miss Nightingale herself was with him; and that his last hours were soothed by one whose Christian labours he had, during many weeks of health, both appreciated and enjoyed. He lies buried in the high ground overlooking the Sea of Marmora. His is the centre one of three fresh made graves—Dr Read on the one side, and brave young Thistlewayte on the other." Dr Struthers was unmarried.

116. *Sturrock, Charles Smith.*

The late Rev. CHARLES SMITH STURROCK, B.A., fifth son of John Sturrock, Brass-founder, Leith. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to Mr J. Murdoch, S.S.C., for four years. Immediately after, he entered Springhill College, Birmingham (matriculating at the London University, Somerset House, where he afterwards

took the degree of B.A.), for the purpose of studying for the ministry. He remained in Springhill College for five or six years ; and, within twelve months after, he received a call to the pastoral charge of the Congregation worshipping within Zion Chapel, Halifax, Yorkshire, as co-pastor and successor to the Rev. James Pridie. After being in this capacity for the period of three years, on the retirement of Mr Pridie, he entered on the full pastorate, where he remained several years. In 1862, he was appointed Minister of the Independent Chapel, Leamington. He died at Hastings, on March 21, 1864. He was married, on January 31, 1856, at Whitting Street Chapel, Bury-St-Edmunds, to Mary, daughter of F. Lankester, Bookseller, Bury-St-Edmunds. Issue, three children, one daughter and two sons.

117. *Tait, Robert Saunders.*

ROBERT SAUNDERS TAIT, eldest son of John R. Tait, Baker, 2 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. Since leaving the High School, he has been engaged in business with his father. He is unmarried.

Address—9 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

118. *Taylor, Richard James.*

RICHARD JAMES TAYLOR, second son of General Taylor, H.E.I.C.S. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he went out to New Zealand, to learn farming with his elder brother. He is now himself a Farmer, 12 miles above Auckland, New Zealand, and is married. [No information since 1862.]

119. *Thain, David Davidson.*

The late DAVID DAVIDSON THAIN, second son of the late John Thain, Merchant, Dundee. Attended Session 3. After leaving the High School, he went to India, and enlisted in one of the Regiments of the Bombay Presidency. He returned to England in bad health, and died a few days after his arrival. He was buried in Dundee. He was in active service in the Persian Campaign and during the Indian Mutiny. He was married and had a family.

120. *Thomson, Henry Torrance.*

HENRY TORRANCE THOMSON, younger son of the late James Thomson, Blackness Villa, by Linlithgow. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he attended, during two Sessions, the Edinburgh Institution, Hill Street (now Queen Street). He then entered a Wine Merchant's Office, where he remained for two years. After this he received an appointment in the office of the United Deposit Assurance Company, where he continued for four and a-half years, when the business was wound up. He next went to London, and was for six months in a Ship Broker's Office. He then received an appointment in the office at Glasgow of the Clydesdale Banking Company, in whose service he still is. He was transferred to the Leith Branch about seventeen years ago, where he remained until he was appointed Agent of the Edinburgh High Street Branch, about three years ago. He still holds this appointment. He is an Elder of North Leith Free Church. He was married, at Glasgow, on March 31, 1859, to Jessie Wilson Bryce. Issue, six sons and four daughters, two of the latter of whom are deceased.

Address—1 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh.

121. *Thomson, James Crichton.*

JAMES CRICHTON THOMSON, second son of George Thomson, Land Steward, Northumberland. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he was for several years in the service of Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., Chemists, Edinburgh, and attended the Medical Classes of the University of Edinburgh during two Sessions. In 1854, he went to New York as assistant in a Medical Store for two years. He next went to Toronto, as manager in the Retail Department for Lyman Brothers for about four years. In 1860, he went to Brampton, Canada West, where he began business as a Druggist, and remained there for about two years. He then went to Chicago, where he followed the same profession. About six years ago, he settled in Chebanse, a town nearly twenty-five miles from Chicago, where he practises as a Physician and Druggist. He is unmarried.

Address—3 Chebanse Avenue, Chebanse, Iroquois County, Illinois, U.S.

122. *Thomson, James Cleghorn.*

JAMES CLEGHORN THOMSON, elder son of the late James Thomson, Blackness Villa, by Linlithgow. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he attended, during two Sessions, the Edinburgh Institution, Hill Street (now Queen Street). Since that time he has followed agricultural pursuits. He was married at Manchester, on April 18, 1872, to Elizabeth Lennie, daughter of John Lennie, Didsbury, near Manchester.

Address—Lime Grove, Cheadle, by Manchester.

123. *Thomson, John.*

The late JOHN THOMSON, eldest son of John Thomson, late Merchant, Scotland Street, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was indentured for four years as an apprentice in the office of John Marshall, S.S.C., Edinburgh. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he entered on mercantile pursuits. Having been two years in an office in Leith, he went to Liverpool in 1853, and was shortly after engaged as Bookkeeper in an extensive mercantile establishment there. After having been for more than a year in this capacity, he set sail for South America. On arriving at Buenos Ayres, he obtained a situation in a mercantile house there, and was sent, during the first twelve months, to a branch office of the establishment in the town of Asuncion, about 1600 miles up the Paraguay river. At the expiration of the first twelve months, he was requested to perform a most arduous journey to Mattie Grozo, about 2900 miles further up the country, to wind up a branch there. Having successfully accomplished this, he became Cashier and Bookkeeper in one of the principal houses in Buenos Ayres. He visited Edinburgh in 1869, after an absence of about fifteen years, and spent a few weeks among his relatives and early friends. The pleasant evenings spent in listening to his interesting accounts of South American life, will never be forgotten by those who heard them. About fourteen months after his return to Buenos Ayres, he was cut off by yellow fever at the age of forty. The following announcement appeared in the *Buenos Ayres Standard*,—
“Died, on April 16, 1871, Mr John Thomson, for many years manager

of the house of Kerr & Grierson. His memory will be treasured and revered by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, as a dutiful son, a loving husband and brother, and a true-hearted friend." His letters to his relatives and personal friends at home regarding the natives, their customs, etc., which were singularly felicitous and graphic, appeared in several newspapers of the day. He was married at Buenos Ayres, on March 5, 1862, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Gilbert Ramsay of that city, formerly of Ayrshire. Issue, two sons and three daughters.

124. *Thomson, Robert Scott.*

ROBERT SCOTT THOMSON, from Calcutta. Attended Session 2. After leaving the High School, he attended the Medical Classes of the Edinburgh University during Sessions 1845-6 and 1846-7. He is believed to have returned to Calcutta.

125. *Thomson, William Cunningham.*

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM THOMSON, second son of the late John Thomson of Earnslaw, Berwickshire. Attended Sessions 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he entered the Branch of the British Linen Company's Bank in Dunse, where he remained for two years. He then entered the office of Mr Cunningham, Writer, there, where he remained for two years. After this, he studied agriculture for a year and a-half, with Mr John Wilson, Edington Mains. He then entered upon the remaining years of the leases of the Farms of Stobswood, Otterburn, and Blacksmill. During May 1856, he entered on a lease of the farm of Dilston Haugh, near Hexam, which he now holds, under the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1858, he married Isabella, daughter of William Dods, Muirhouselaw, St Boswells, Roxburghshire. Issue, three sons and one daughter.

Address—Dilston Haugh, Corbridge, Gateshead.

126. *Trevener, James.*

JAMES TREVENER, from Cornwall. Attended Sessions 1, 2. After leaving the High School, he is understood to have gone into the Army, and the

following communication, it is believed, bears reference to him :—"WAR OFFICE, 31st August 1861 (No. 7353-1973).—Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that Lieutenant James Trevener, half-pay 2d West India Regiment, retired from the service, by the sale of his Commission in the 9th Foot, on the 29th September 1859, since which period nothing has been known of him in this Office.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD LUGARD."

127. *Trotter, Alexander.*

ALEXANDER TROTTER, eldest son of the late James Trotter, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended such classes at the University of Edinburgh as his time (which was considerably occupied in assisting his father and in private teaching) would permit. He succeeded his father in 1854 as Teacher of Arithmetic and Writing in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, etc., and as a private Teacher of Bookkeeping and Mathematics. In 1857, when the Academy was broken up, he joined the Scottish Institute for Civil, Commercial, and Military Education, which was carried on for a few years thereafter. He is now engaged in privately teaching Mathematics, etc. He has written and edited several works on Arithmetic, and calculates the Kalendar for Oliver & Boyd's "Edinburgh Almanac," and the "Edinburgh Directory."

Address—59 George Street, Edinburgh.

128. *Turnbull, James Thomson.*

JAMES THOMSON TURNBULL, eldest son of Alexander Turnbull, Commission Agent, 90 Constitution Street, Leith. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was apprenticed to a Grain House in Leith, where he continued after his apprenticeship was finished, and he afterwards commenced business in Leith as a General Agent. A few years subsequent to this, he deemed it expedient, with the advice of his parents, to push his fortune in Australia. After visiting Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and several of the gold diggings, he settled down at Adelaide, as confidential Clerk in one of the first-class mercantile houses

there ; and, as a result of steadiness, activity, and uprightness, he was made a partner of the firm. He is now in business on his own account.

Address—Adelaide, New South Wales.

129. *Turnbull, William.*

The late WILLIAM P. TURNBULL, LL.D., eldest son of the late James Turnbull, Gladsmuir, near Haddington. Attended part of Session 3. After leaving the High School, he entered the service of the British Linen Company as Clerk and Accountant in their branch at Haddington, from March 1844 until August 1850. In August 1850, he sailed for Philadelphia, where he entered the house of Peter Wright & Sons, Importers and Shipping Merchants there, as Bookkeeper and Accountant, remaining in this capacity until January 1856, when he entered into business with Isaac Koons, President of the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, as Importers of China and Earthenware. He carried on business for many years, in company with Mr Koons, and with George N. Allen (son of William R. Allen, President of the Mechanics' Bank at Burlington, N.I.), under the firm of Turnbull, Allen, & Co. In 1869, he purchased the goodwill of Bowen & Company's Lithographic Establishment, 713 Jane Street, Philadelphia. He paid a short visit to this country during 1870. He took great interest in ornithology, and was the author of a privately printed Work, entitled "The Birds of East Lothian" (Glasgow 1867), as also of "The Birds of East Pennsylvania and New Jersey," which was likewise privately printed. He occupied himself for a time in collecting a very complete library of Works relating to American Ornithology, and also in securing manuscripts, letters, and original drawings of Alexander Wilson. Some time before his death, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Philadelphia. He was a Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York ; as also Corresponding Member of the Natural History Society of Glasgow. He died of heart disease at Philadelphia, on July 5, 1871. He was married, on March 22, 1855, to Helen, daughter of William M'Fadden, Philadelphia. Issue, three sons and one daughter, of whom the second son is deceased.

130. *Turner, John.*

Major JOHN TURNER, of Turnerhall, son of the late John Turner, of Turnerhall, W.S., Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended the University of Edinburgh during one Session. After this, he studied at Rugby School for two years, thence he went to King's College, London,—Applied Sciences Department. In 1855, he entered the Royal Aberdeenshire Militia as Lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, on July 2 of that year. The Regiment afterwards became the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, during the embodiment in Dublin in 1858. His commission as Major bears date December 23, 1870. He was married, on April 11, 1854, to Miss Mary Anne Donaldson, eldest daughter of Walter Donaldson, Dublin. Issue, nine children—three sons and six daughters.

Addresses—Turnerhill, Ellon, Aberdeenshire ; and Junior Naval and Military Club, London.

131. *Walker, James Graham.*

JAMES GRAHAM WALKER, son (twin with his brother William) of the late John White Walker, Corn Merchant, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he held a situation in a Corn Merchant's office till 1854, when he became one of the partners in the firm of Gibson & Walker, Corn Merchants and Mill Masters, Bonnington Steam Mills, Edinburgh. He is still in business there. He is unmarried.

Address—6 Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

132. *Walker, William.*

WILLIAM WALKER, son (twin with his brother James Graham) of the late John White Walker, Corn Merchant, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he held a situation in a Corn Merchant's office till 1854, when he became one of the partners in the firm of Gibson & Walker, Corn Merchants and Mill Masters, Bonnington Steam Mills, Edinburgh. He is still in business there. He is unmarried.

Address—6 Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

133. *Wallace, Robert (major).*

Rev. Professor ROBERT WALLACE, M.A., D.D., second son of Jasper Wallace, Gardener to Mrs Sharpe Erskine of Dunimarle Castle, near Culross. Attended Session 4. After leaving the High School, he attended, during one year, Classes for Latin, Greek, French, and Mathematics, in Geddes's Institution, Culross. During the following year, he was employed as Assistant Teacher in the Parish School of North Berwick, and, during the two subsequent years, he held the situation of Assistant-Teacher in the Parish School of Keith, Banffshire. Thereafter he went to the University of St Andrews, and attended the Classes in the Faculty of Arts, including also Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology. In April 1853, he took the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the Divinity Hall of the University of Edinburgh, where he remained during the usual curriculum of four years, one of which, the second of the course, was a partial Session, and, during this year, he taught the Classical Department in the Madras Academy, Cupar, Fife. In August 1857, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Edinburgh; and, during the month of December of the same year, he was ordained to the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr, in the county of Ayr. In December 1860, he was inducted into Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, of which, for many years, he was the respected Pastor. In 1864, he received the nomination to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, but he declined the same. In April 1866, he was appointed Examiner in Moral Philosophy to the University of St Andrews. In September 1868, he was presented to the Church and Parish of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and he is still Minister of this charge. During 1868, he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In December 1872, he was appointed by the Crown to the Chair of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. He was married, on March 10, 1858, to Miss Margaret Robertson, of Cupar, Fife. Issue, three sons and one daughter.

Address—17 Gayfield Square, Edinburgh.

134. *Wallace, Robert (minor).*

ROBERT WALLACE, fifth son of the late Lewis Alexander Wallace, Architect, 34 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he went to London, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856, he left this country for India, and was for some years in business in Bombay as a Merchant. He is now partner of the house of Wallace & Co., Shipping Merchants, Mount Street, Manchester. He is unmarried.

Address—Swinton Park, near Manchester.

135. *Watson, Alexander James.*

ALEXANDER JAMES WATSON, C.A., fourth son of the late John Watson, Manager of the Edinburgh Gas Light Company, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he attended Classes for one year. He was then apprenticed as Accountant in the office of the late William Low, Edinburgh, for five years, commencing in November 1848. After completing his apprenticeship, he remained in the office till Mr Low's death in July 1854. He then entered the office of F. H. Carter, C.A., Edinburgh, where he was for two years and six months. He afterwards began business in Edinburgh, and eighteen months thereafter he left for Glasgow (November 1858), where he entered as partner of the firm of A. M. & M. Mitchell & Watson, Accountants (now Mitchell, Watson, & Wink, Accountants and Sharebrokers), National Bank Buildings, Glasgow, where he still is. He was admitted a Member of the Society of Chartered Accountants on March 29, 1855. He held the commission of Ensign in the Accountants', or No. XVII., Company of Lanarkshire Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Captain. He resigned his Captaincy in 1868. He was married, at Edinburgh, on November 3, 1859, to Jessie, only daughter of the late John McKeachie, Banker, Dumfries. She died on December 3, 1871. Issue, five sons and two daughters. The younger daughter is dead.

Address—10 Kew Terrace, Glasgow.

136. *White, John.*

The late Rev. JOHN WHITE, son of the late John White, Teacher of English, Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3, 4. After leaving the High School, he studied at the University of Edinburgh during the ordinary curriculum of the Faculty of Arts. He then went to Glasgow, where he opened an Educational Establishment, which he conducted successfully for some time. He returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of attending the Theological Classes of the University. His health having at this time been somewhat impaired, he gave up the prosecution of his studies for a few months, and travelled on the Continent and in Italy. Returning to Edinburgh, he finished his Theological curriculum, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Edinburgh Presbytery of the Church of Scotland. He died at 32 Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh, on April 17, 1857, and was buried in the West Church Burying-ground, Edinburgh. He was unmarried.

137. *Williams, John.*

JOHN WILLIAMS, son of John Williams, late Jewel-Case Maker, North Bridge, Edinburgh. Attended Session 1. After leaving the High School, he was engaged in business with his father for five years. He then went to London for three years, for the purpose of attaining a more thorough knowledge of his profession. He returned to Edinburgh in 1855, where he remained for about twelve months. He went back to London in 1856, and remained there until he returned recently to Edinburgh. He is married.

138. *Wilson, John.*

JOHN WILSON, second son of the late John Wilson, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Edinburgh. Attended Session 3. After leaving the High School, he attended Lectures on Chemistry, and received instruction in practical Malting. Two years afterwards, he entered the office of the late firm of F. G. Mitchell & Co., Merchants, Edinburgh. In 1856, on the dissolution of the firm, consequent on the retirement of Mr

Mitchell, he was assumed by the remaining partner into the copartnery, and the business was carried on under the name of Hogg, Honeyman, & Wilson (now Honeyman & Wilson), Wholesale Fruit Dealers and Spice Merchants, Meuse Lane, South St David Street, Edinburgh. He is still a partner of the firm. He was elected, in December 1863, Secretary; in November 1865, Vice-Moderator; and in April 1866, Moderator, of the High Constables of Edinburgh. He was re-elected Moderator in 1867; and resigned that office, on his election as one of the Town Councillors for St Luke's Ward, in November 1867. He still continues to represent the Ward at the Town Council. In November 1872, he was elected one of the Magistrates of the City. In December 1872, he received Her Majesty's Commission as one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of the City of Edinburgh. He is at present Treasurer of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. He is unmarried.

Address—31 Drummond Place, Edinburgh.

139. *Wilson, Robert.*

ROBERT WILSON, son of the late Robert Wilson, Fushie Bridge, near Edinburgh. Attended Sessions 1, 2, 3. After leaving the High School, he was for several years Clerk to Mr Gillespie of Torbanehill. He then entered the service of Russell & Co., Ironmasters, Lochgelly, Fifeshire. He afterwards went to London, and was recently Book-keeper in the office of Brown, Dunsalmond, & Co., Threadneedle Street. He was married, in April 1855, to Isabella, daughter of — Johnston, Innkeeper, Bathgate, and has issue four daughters and one son. [No information since 1862.]





HIGH SCHOOL CLASS DINNER.*



PRESENTATION TO MR JAMES COLSTON.

THE tenth annual gathering of the members of Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class Club took place within the Rainbow Hotel, on Friday, January 23, 1863. Eighteen gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr THOMAS HALL, President of the Club, occupied the chair; Mr WILLIAM RENTON CLAPPERTON, Vice-President, discharged the duties of croupier.

After the loyal and patriotic toasts, the Secretary, Mr COLSTON, gave a verbal report as to the changes which had taken place in regard to the members of the Class during the year. Thereafter,—

Mr A. PEDDIE, W.S., said that he had now to perform a most agreeable duty. They were all aware that, at the last annual meeting, a very general—he might say unanimous—wish was expressed, that the many benefits conferred on the Club by Mr Colston, should be acknowledged in some more substantial manner than by mere thanks, however warm these might be—(loud cheers). It was resolved that some testimonial should be presented to him, and that the opportunity of joining in it should not be confined to the members of the Club, but should be extended to as many members of the class as could be communicated with—(cheers). A committee was accordingly appointed, circulars had been addressed to as many of their old class-fellows as possible; and the result, he was glad to say, had been, that a very large

* The Report of the proceedings of the Meeting, extracted from the Edinburgh newspapers January 26, 1863, has been inserted at the special request of several members of the Club.—J. C.

number of them, considering their extremely scattered state, had joined in the proposal, in every case with the warmest expressions of regard for Mr Colston—(cheers). A considerable sum had been subscribed; and the amount, after deducting the necessary expenses, had assumed the form in which it now stood before him, by the selection of Mr Colston himself—(cheers). In now presenting the Silver Claret Jug and Stand to Mr Colston, he did not propose to make a speech, however tempting the occasion. On such occasions his mind always unconsciously reverted to those happy days when they sat on the same benches, when their rapid and varying thoughts and feelings were expressed in the briefest language; and when the prospect, if it ever occurred to any one of them, of one day being called on to give utterance in public to connected sentiments in formal language, was more appalling than even a daring and hostile encounter with their much honoured and esteemed master. Besides, what occasion was there for any words from him? He was not addressing strangers, ignorant of, or indifferent to, the many qualities in Mr Colston, which they were now doing honour to. As class-fellows, they knew as well as he did, and remembered as well as he could, the honourable position Mr Colston held in the class, by which he won their respect; and the frank and open-hearted friendship he showed to every one of them, by which he won their affection. Of Mr Colston, as one who had carried the warm friendship for his early associates into his maturer years, what need was there for him to say anything to those who were in possession, by his kindness, of that beautiful little record of their class, class club, and class-fellows, brought down to the present time—the result of an amount of labour which it was difficult for those to conceive who only perused it in the neat form in which it now appeared; and the sole motive in the production of which, was that warm friendship for his old classmates which so distinguished Mr Colston as a boy, and still glows within him. And still less did it need any remarks from him in reference to Mr Colston as Secretary of the Club. The Club owed its very existence to him—(cheers). His exertions created it; his exertions had carried it on to the present time with such success; and for all the pleasure which they had derived from the present and similar meetings, they had to thank Mr Colston—(loud cheers). He might have told such as were comparative strangers among them, of the many institutions and schemes—useful and benevolent—with which Mr Colston was connected, and of which he was a most important member—a prime mover; in some cases an originator; but he would forbear. He was speaking to them as class-fellows; and he would, he believed, most faithfully represent them, and the gift would not be valued the less, if, with all the brevity of a school-boy's speech, and all the warmth of a school boy's heart, he simply

said to Mr Colston—Take the gift with its inscription ; and though the gift was small, though it inadequately represented the feelings of the givers, Mr Colston would not prize it the less, if he ever regarded it, as he could assure him he truly might, as full to the very brim with the warmest affections of his class-fellows, and with their best wishes that he would long be spared to continue the benefit of his labours, not only to them, but to that community and those most important institutions of which he was so valuable a member—(loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr COLSTON, in reply, said—Mr Peddie, Mr President, Mr Croupier, and Gentlemen.—Believe me, it is not any mere form of words, but the honest expression of my heartfelt conviction, when I say that I am thoroughly overwhelmed by a sense of your kindness, and that I cannot find language in which I can sufficiently convey to you my grateful thanks for this very munificent gift which you have been pleased to bestow upon me to-night. I trust that I am too sensible of my own many shortcomings, to be carried away by the very laudatory expressions in which my much esteemed friend, Mr Peddie, has been pleased to express himself towards me. I fear that he has adopted as the key-note of his observations upon this occasion, the terms of the well-known couplet—

“To my virtues ever kind,
To my failings very blind.”

Conscious of having failed in many respects to discharge aright those duties which devolved upon me in my official position, it cannot but be a source of the greatest gratification to me that I should receive at your hands so elegant and valuable a token of your esteem, and so unqualified an expression of your approval as to the manner in which I have filled the office of Secretary to the Class Club. Any one who has acted in a similar capacity, is well aware that it is a position which entails upon the holder some amount of work ; but it is work which is very pleasant, having many advantages and many privileges. And, perhaps, there is none of these that I esteem more than the opportunity which I have had of keeping up, from time to time, friendly correspondence with those who were the companions of my boyhood, but whom Providence has separated, so that there cannot possibly exist now that constant intercourse which subsisted between us when we met daily together in the class-room. When we look back to the days which we spent in the High School of Edinburgh, when seated on the benches together, we might be said to have had no cares except those which arose from the generous rivalry subsisting among us in our lessons, or in our games ; and when we consider the many changes which time

has effected upon our ranks—the many ups and downs of life that we have witnessed, the many lights and shades that have crossed our path—can we survey such a scene and remain unmoved? Meeting together once every year, as not a few of us do, to recall the incidents of our boyhood; to revive in our memory the affection which we all cherished towards our esteemed preceptor, the late Dr Boyd; and to rivet, if possible, even more strongly, the links of that chain which connects us together in one common bond of brotherhood,—we cannot fail to miss the faces of many who have no opportunity of being present at these social gatherings, having gone to distant regions of the earth; while regarding others again—and in this class must be ranked him who was the guide of our youth—the observation is, alas! too true, that the place which once knew them knows them now no more for ever; for they have been called from this earthly scene to dwell in that

“Undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns.”

It must, however, be matter of great satisfaction to all of us that so many are still permitted to meet from time to time, to revive old associations; and that there should be found in our numbers such a goodly array of worth, talent, and social standing—(cheers). One result of the printing of the history of the class—apart from the influence which it may have in stimulating the members to rise to a higher position than they have yet attained, or the effect it may have upon the members of other classes or other clubs—is the bringing of the fact prominently under notice that, whether viewed individually or collectively, we have no reason to feel ashamed, but rather to be proud, of the appearance which we make upon that record—(cheers). That position, worth, and talent may be taken as a very good indication of the healthy training which is pursued in the High School, and especially of the very admirable manner in which our studies were conducted by the late Dr Boyd—(loud cheers). I feel quite sure that it will ever afford every one of us pleasure to hear of the welfare and progress of any class-fellow; and so long as I have the honour to hold the position of Secretary to the Club, I will endeavour to keep as accurate a record as I can of such history and progress—(cheers). Allusion has been made by my friend to several public schemes of benevolence in which I take interest. I trust that none of these will ever prevent my taking that active part in the affairs of this Club which I have hitherto done—(loud cheers). While I hope, that I shall always consider it a sacred obligation to be of any service that I can to my fellow-men, and regard it as a special duty to devote any leisure I may have to promote the interests of

that school to which I owe so much :—whatever my other failings may be, I trust that I shall not be chargeable with forsaking or forgetting my first love ; but that the course of years will only serve to deepen and strengthen my attachment to it—(cheers). I need not assure you that towards all my old class-fellows I cherish sentiments of the very highest regard. I look upon it as a great honour and privilege to have their friendship and esteem ; and when I receive at your hands this munificent token of your favour—coming, as I understand it does, from class-fellows scattered over the whole globe—I hope that I may be enabled in future, looking to Him who alone can guide wisely, to prove myself not unworthy of your kindness, by endeavouring to discharge my duty towards you all, so long as I am permitted by the All-wise Disposer of Events, to be a pilgrim and sojourner on the earth—(loud cheers).

The claret jug, which is very massive and of elegant design, bears the following inscription :—" To JAMES COLSTON, Esq., presented by Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class—in token of the value they put upon his exertions in tracing the history of the members of the class, in originating the Class Club, and discharging with singular tact and courtesy the duties of Secretary.—Edinburgh, 23d January 1863."

On the motion of Mr PEDDIE, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr GEORGE AIKMAN, junior, for the characteristic and striking likeness of Dr Boyd, which he had engraved and gifted as his contribution to the history of the class.





REMINISCENCES OF HIGH SCHOOL DAYS.



THE High School of Edinburgh has a historic name, which few educational institutions can rival. For several centuries before any of the Scottish Universities were founded, it existed as a school for classical instruction. Originally attached to the Abbey of Holyrood, it is probable that its benefits were at first confined chiefly to the young nobility of the country and to the children of a favoured few, possessed of sufficient influence at Court to enable them to secure its privileges.

It is not my intention in these pages to give a historical account of this time-honoured school. That has already been well done by the late Rev. Dr Steven,* and to his valuable work I would refer the reader. It may be requisite, however, with the view of rendering what follows more intelligible, that I should briefly state a few important events connected with its history.

In the first chapter of Dr Steven's History, it is stated that "the earliest mention of the Grammar School of Edinburgh occurs in the Town Council Records for the year 1519." This is a mistake. Mr Alexander Harris, Depute Town Clerk, has kindly pointed out to me the following entry, which occurs in a volume of Extracts from Council Registers, preserved in the Advocates' Library, under date January 24, 1516-17 :—"The hous of the Grammer Schule in St Mary Wynd dispoit to the Toun be Maister David Vocat, secundem tenorem carte foundationis conficiendi." This extract would lead to the supposition that Vocat, besides being the official head of the establishment, was at the time in some way or other the *owner* of the School, and divested himself of that character in favour of the Town Council.

* *The History of the High School of Edinburgh.* By Wm. Steven, D.D. Edinburgh : Maclachlan & Stewart, 1849.

The entry, however, in the Council Records to which Steven refers, is interesting, on account of the monopoly in education which it was designed to secure to the High School (April 11, 1519). It runs thus: "The prouest, bailies, and counsall statutis and ordanis for resonabel causis moving thame that na maner of nychtbouris nor induellers within this burgh put thair bairnis till ony particulare scule within this toun but to the principall gramer scule of the samyn, . . . under the payne of x s. to be tane of ilk nychtbour that breks or dois in the contrair heiroyf." At that time, the Town Council had no voice in the election of teachers or in the conduct of the school, although, as the representatives of the community, the payment of all the expenses of the school seemed to devolve on them. This anomalous state of things frequently led to misunderstandings between the civic authorities and the nobleman in whom was vested the management of the temporalities of the Abbacy as well as the patronage of the High School. Specially was this the case, when, in 1562, the Magistrates and Council came into collision with Lord James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Moray and Regent of the Kingdom, to have the head-master, Robertoun, dismissed, because, being "ane obstinat papeist," he was sowing the seeds of his religious belief among the young people at the school. The Council Record (April 8) anent this matter is interesting, from the fact that it contains the first mention that can be traced of an intention on their part to create "ane college to be bigit within this burgh."

It was not until March 1566 that the Town Council obtained from Queen Mary a gift of the patronages and endowments in Edinburgh, which belonged to the Dominican and Franciscan monasteries, including that of the High School. This patronage the Town Council has exercised ever since. But, while these pages are passing through the press, arrangements are being made whereby, under the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, the management of the affairs of the High School will in future devolve on a School Board popularly elected. Thus ends the connection which has so long subsisted between the Town Council and the High School. The High School boy of the future will not be so apt to regard the civic dignitaries in the light of tutelary divinities,—to be appeased and propitiated—in whom alone was vested the power of giving and repressing holidays,—a power which, to the mind of a High School boy, was decidedly the most important part of the civic administration. He has now to look to other superiors. And I am certain that I express the feelings and sentiments of all former pupils, when I say that it is our earnest wish that, brilliant as its past history has been, the High School may attain to even greater prosperity under its new management.

SITES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The site of the High School of Edinburgh has been frequently changed. For some time prior to the middle of the sixteenth century, the Magistrates and Town Council hired for the uses of the School a venerable mansion at the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd. That house had, at one time, been the palace or town residence of Cardinal Beaton. But, in the year 1555, the School was removed to a house at the east side of the Kirk of Field (near the head of what is still called the High School Wynd), which had been built by the Town Council for the purpose. Twenty-two years after, having meantime received, as has been already stated, a gift of the patronage of the School from the Queen, the Corporation resolved to build a suitable school-house in the garden of Blackfriars' Monastery. The building was finished during the month of May 1578. It was in this school-house that the celebrated *barring out* of the masters was practised by the boys,—some of whom remained voluntary prisoners for several successive days, having been amply supplied with provisions and weapons of defence. It was here, too, that the lives of the magistrates and masters were exposed to imminent jeopardy by the threatened use of the deadly instruments of warfare with which the boys had armed themselves,—fire-arms of every description, and swords and halberts having been found on the premises at a time of anarchy and rebellion. It was here, too, that, having on one occasion been refused a week's holiday by the Magistrates, some of the more rebellious of the boys took possession of the school-house by night; and, armed with fire-arms and swords, proceeded to block up the doors of the School, to prevent Rollock, their head-master, from gaining entrance. When the municipal power was called in, and the city officers had appeared in "the yards," the boys threatened instant death to the man who should forcibly displace them. Bailie Macmoran,—who seems to have been a man of great courage, and had been deputed by the Lord Provost and Magistrates—supposing that the hostile threats would not be put into execution, persisted in urging the officers to apply a battering-ram to the door. He had nearly succeeded in accomplishing an entrance, when a pistol-shot laid him dead on the spot.* It was understood at the time that the culprit was one William Sinclair, son of the Chancellor of Caithness. He and seven others were tried before the High Court of

* "Until the demolition of the Old High School, in 1777, the boys used to point out, in one part of the building, what was called *the Bailie's Window*, being that through which the fatal shot had been fired.—*Wilson's Memorials*, vol. i. p. 168.

Justiciary for the crime ; but being sons either of barons or landed proprietors, and having great influence with the King, they humbly entreated His Majesty to name an assize, of whom the majority should be peers of the realm. That request was granted, and the result was that shortly thereafter all the prisoners were liberated. Better and quieter times seemed to have prevailed after this.

During 1657, it was found that the school-house had got into a dilapidated state, in consequence of Cromwell's troops having taken possession of it, and having used it as a barracks after the battle of Dunbar.* While the necessary repairs were being effected, the boys had temporary accommodation in Lady Yester's Church, immediately adjoining. These repairs were finished on June 9, 1668, when, as appears from the Town Council minutes of that day, a committee of their number was appointed "to see the scholars transported from Lady Yester's kirk to the old school, now repaired, and to be possessed orderly in their several classes." It may be interesting also to remark in passing, while I have had occasion to refer to Lady Yester's Church, that, during the Rectorship of Hume, a portion of Lady Yester's Church was set apart for the exclusive use of the High School boys, as was also the east gallery of Trinity College Church. At the conclusion of divine service, the boys were catechised in presence of the congregations.

It was during the spring of 1775, on a representation by many of the principal citizens regarding the unsuitableness of the school-house for the greatly increased number of boys, that the Town Council and a committee of citizens took action in the way of procuring a new building. The step would have been adopted before this time, but for the lack of municipal revenues. Many liberal subscriptions were given to the committee who took the work in charge. The Duke of Buccleuch contributed £500 ; Lord Chancellor Wedderburn, a former pupil, gave £105 ; and an equal sum was subscribed by the Earl of Hopetoun, and Sir Lawrence Dundas, M.P. for Edinburgh. The Town Council voted in all £515, and the undertaking excited much public interest. A piece of ground was received from the garden of the Royal Infirmary, and also from that of the Incorporation of Surgeons ; so that, with the additional area thus acquired, there was ample accommodation for a properly equipped school, and play grounds attached. The foundation stone of the building was laid by Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart., grand master mason of Scotland,

* Learning seems to have been so little respected about this period that, in November 1650, Cromwell's Troops, for the sake of fuel, carried off the furniture of the University buildings and the High School,—hence the dilapidation above referred to.—*Vide Chambers's Domestic Annals*, vol. i.

on June 24, 1779. The work progressed rapidly; for I find that it was in this school-house (now the Surgical Hospital, at the foot of Infirmary Street) that Sir Walter Scott, Bart., was received as a pupil of the late Mr Luke Fraser in 1779. It was here, also, that Brougham, and Jeffrey, and Horner, and Cockburn, and many others of the galaxy of able men of their period, who shed lustre on our ancient metropolis, received their classical education. It was here that Rector Adam attained to a world-wide classic fame, and his successor, Pillans, conducted the largest classes of boys that ever mustered in any school in Scotland. It was here that the High School reached the zenith of its glory.*

But, in course of years, the extension of the town led to the belief in certain circles that the time had arrived when a second great classical seminary was required to meet the wants of the inhabitants. Much feeling prevailed on the subject. Frequent meetings took place, and many conferences were held. The result of all the disputations was the establishment of the *Edinburgh Academy*, "incorporated by royal charter, 5th George IV." This institution was erected by subscription, at a cost of L.14,000, and its management vested in a board of fifteen directors. The Town Council, apprehensive that the establishment of the *Edinburgh Academy* might prejudice the position of the High School, if the latter were not removed to a more central part of the city, set about to procure a more eligible site. Several central positions were considered. Eventually the Magistrates fixed on a sloping bank of the Calton Hill, to the east of what was known as the *The Baxter's or Miller's Knowe*. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid on July 28, 1825, with masonic honours, by Lord Glenorchy, afterwards Marquis of Breadalbane. The noble structure was designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, and was erected at a cost of upwards of L.30,000, partly from public subscription, but chiefly from the civic funds. Among other liberal subscriptions to the undertaking was one of L.500 from His Majesty the King (George IV.)

* The following notice of the High School will show the opinion then entertained of its superiority as an educational institution:—"This is esteemed an excellent school for instruction in the Latin tongue. The parents and tutors of the boys have admission at any time to hear and observe the progress of the respective objects of their concern; and annually there is a public examination in presence of many people of distinction and learning. At this exhibition, the boys (we are told) really acquit themselves well according to the time which they have studied; not like parrots prating a lesson inculcated for the purpose, but ready *ad aperturam libri*, to explain such books as they have read; and that they are well founded in the parts of speech and constructions. The number of boys attending the school is about 400."—*Hugo Arnot's History of Edinburgh*, quarto edition, 1788, pp. 421-22.

The last annual examination in the Old High School (as the Infirmary Street school has now for many years been designated), took place during the autumn of 1828. In the October of that year the New High School was opened. It was during the summer of the following year, that our revered preceptor, Dr Boyd, entered on his official duties as one of the masters. He had been elected by a majority of twenty-eight to one, as successor to Mr Irvine, who had, for many years, proved himself an acceptable teacher. At the time our class was formed,—in the October of 1841,—the school had entered on its fourteenth session in the new building.

THE STAFF OF MASTERS.

The staff of masters in the High School for many years had remained the same. Prior to 1593, nothing save Greek and Latin had been taught in the school. During that year, however, a teacher of writing was appointed. The other branches seemed to be under the control of the head master, who was made responsible for the education and behaviour of the youth, and who was assisted by an usher. In 1597-8, the course of study underwent a thorough revision. At this important juncture, the Town Council was aided by the most distinguished men on the bench, at the bar, and in the church. The result of their deliberations was, that there should be four regents or masters, “learned and godly men,” to teach the grammar school, one of whom should be principal. In the autumn of 1601, the Town Council, “after lang deliberation,” resolved to revert to the original plan of a head master and usher. Fortunately for the school, they did not carry out their plans until these had been reported to the four “sessionns of the kirk,” who advised the Council to make a further trial of their late resolution, “to have four maisters and four scholes.” Matters remained, as lawyers would say, in *statu quo*, until 1614, when a fifth master was added. This arrangement continued until the year 1865. To the changes which were then made, I shall have occasion afterwards to refer. It may, however, be remarked in passing, that the Rector of the High School has had various designations from time to time. He is called in ancient writings by the names of Principal, Master, and Moderator. For nearly two hundred years, however, he has been usually called Rector. The other teachers, who were originally called Doctors and Regents, have been for a long time called Masters.*

* The following note is to be found in *Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*: —“DOCTOR.—The title anciently given to the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. The Rectorship of the High School was once reckoned a more honourable station than that of Professor

The whole staff of teachers, when our class was formed, consisted of the rector and four masters, with teachers of writing, arithmetic and mathematics, and French. As a short sketch of each of these may not be uninteresting, I shall try to present to the reader my impressions of the High School when we were pupils within its walls.

THE RECTOR—DR CARSON.

Any one who in those days attended the High School, could not fail to have a vivid recollection of our venerable Rector, Dr Aglionby Ross Carson. A more sedate, methodical, imperturbable man I do not remember, with a smooth, whiskerless, almost calmuck-like countenance. In his face were happily blended kindness, benevolence and firmness. Though he might be said to have been in the winter of his days, his hawk-like eye was most penetrating. Spectacles he never used. Nor was it in the school, and among the boys only, that he was an example worthy of imitation. His face and form were well-known in the streets of Edinburgh. His regularity and punctuality were proverbial. Every morning at a certain time, with an exactness which could have been relied on, might he have been seen to emerge from his house in Lauriston. He was certainly unlike his predecessor Pillans, who partook rather of the character of a dandy, the neatness and elegance which characterised his scholarship being also found in his outer garments. Dr Carson was no devotee of fashion, yet he was the opposite of slovenly. Scrupulously tidy he was ; but the cut of his coat and of his other garments was antiquated ; and he would not have been himself had he not had his green cotton umbrella, carefully rolled up and used as a walking stick. At a steady pace he went down Lothian Street and College Street, turning the corner of the University, into the South Bridge, crossing at Infirmary Street, and regularly wending his way north to the Register Office. An object of interest he was to two classes of people specially, and for the self-same reason. He was so to the High School boys, many of whom residing in the south side of the town had to take the same road to the school. But he was

of Humanity in the University." In the year 1606, John Ray, Professor of Humanity, regarded it as promotion to leave the College, and become Rector of the High School. On occasion of his death, which occurred during February 1830, Thomas Crawford, also the Professor of Humanity, was elected to the vacant office. He appeared before the Patrons on March 3, and accepted the position of Head Master of the School.—*Vide Crawford's History of the University of Edinburgh* (MS. in Advocates' Library).

equally so to the young men and women who were assistants to the shopkeepers of the South and North Bridges. To both of these classes the windows were a temptation. To the boys the windows were attractive, specially if they were those of merchants whose wares were captivating to the young idea. To the shopkeepers' assistants, on the other hand, the windows were enticing, because of the flirtations which used to be carried on among the window-dressers. All these attractions had a tendency to make the time slip quickly past. And to both pupils and shopkeepers the appearance of Dr Carson was a warning. To the boys, it was a sure sign that no more loitering on the way could be indulged in. To the shopkeeping class, it was a certain token, that unless they made more use of their time for the rest of the morning, they were sure to come to grief with their employers. "There's Carson away past," was as good an indication of the time of day as if the Tron Church clock had chimed the hour. Arrived at the old General Post Office (now a temperance hotel, one of the changes which time brings about), the rector stopped his course, pulled out his watch from his "fob" pocket, and attached to which was a huge bunch of gold seals. Having found the time correct, he again put his watch into its accustomed place, and made his way for the school. At exactly nine o'clock, amid a babel of bell-sounds,—the High School bell, the Gas Works' bell, and the bells of many large works in the Canongate, all sounding at the same time, that gray-haired old man entered "the yards." If games were going on, there was that respect for our venerable rector, which caused the boys to keep at some distance from him, or to stop the play until he had passed. There was no boy in the school who did not love him. One felt that he could not approach such a man without feelings of the profoundest respect.

I had never the privilege of being a member of his classes, having left school at the end of the fourth year of our curriculum, when Dr Boyd ceased to be our master. Any estimate I can give of Dr Carson in the class-room is, therefore, based on the limited experience we had of him, in the monthly visitation which he made to our class.* Yet, it required very little penetration to discover that our rector was the *beau ideal* of what a teacher should be. A man of few words, but withal kind; of exquisite taste and elegant diction, of exact scholarship; one whose word was law; whose quick, penetrating eye could at once detect a trifle; whose benevolent coun-

* It was the practice during all Dr Carson's rectorship, and I believe also during the time that Dr Adam and Professor Pillans were at the head of the High School, for the rector to visit for one hour weekly one of the Junior Classes. On such occasions the rector and the teacher whose class was visited, exchanged places for the time. This custom has for many years been given up.

tenance blended with characteristic firmness could—usually by a look, sometimes by a word, seldom by any other means—command at all times attention, respect, veneration, and even awe. Such a man was Dr Carson. Corporal punishment, while rector, he never resorted to. He did not require to do so. He was the perfection of a Scottish schoolmaster. His heart was in the High School. He exhibited no restless energy to be out of it, and in a professorial chair. Nay, when, in 1820, he was presented to the Chair of Greek in the University of St Andrews, and that too, without ever having been a candidate for the same, he declined the honour. In 1826, that ancient seat of learning conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

I have thought it might be interesting here to quote the impressions of Dr Carson and his class, written by a friend several years ago. Dr Carson “ignored all corporal punishments, his class being governed, and well governed too, partly by kindness, and partly by a very peculiar black-bound volume, called the *Pœna* book. In this awful record were entered all the faults of the pupils, as noted down by a youth selected for the purpose, and called the general monitor, who enforced his sentences by penalties in the shape of tasks which required extra preparation at home. The first twelve boys were usually selected to fill the post of general monitor, which they did by turns for a fortnight each, being elevated, in lofty and royal state, upon a rostrum overlooking all the school. Surely never was a situation more delightful to a boy; there was all but unlimited power, freedom from preparation of lessons for the time being, and exemption from any loss of places. Was ever such felicity! Like all oligarchies, however, great abuses crept in. The aristocracy of twelve, from whom, as we have seen, the monitors were chosen, had an implied understanding never to report any misconduct which any of their privileged number might commit. Dr Carson, on one occasion, effected a temporary but disastrous revolution in this order of things. One of the most troublesome boys in the class, who belonged to the plebeian section of it, and had a standing grudge against every monitor in the school, for the very sufficient reason that all of them had him down at different times in their black list, was elevated into the seat of power for a short afternoon. A pretty time of it the aristocracy of twelve had during his reign. Not one of them could look off their books for an instant without their names being down for a penalty; and, short as was his term of office, the young Masaniello, as we may style him, had managed to have most of the former tyrants down for some one offence or other, to the great satisfaction, we may add, of the school generally. One of the duties of the general monitor was the destruction of what were known as private lists, being copies of the alphabetical register of the

class, out of which, in a certain rotation, the pupils were called up for examination. With a copy of this treasure in their possession, the idly-disposed boys could easily calculate when they were to be examined, and trifle their time away until the period arrived. Towards these private lists, accordingly, the general monitor stood in somewhat the same relation as a commander of a revenue cutter does to a smuggling lugger; and the reign of a monitor of particular vigour would be characterised by a great destruction of lists. There was at the High School, I must admit, in our day, a great want of that which Arnold tried to introduce at Rugby, 'a school conscience'—a sense of honour towards the master, and a perception that tricks of the above kind upon him, were tricks, in the long-run, upon our own happiness and improvement. Yet Dr Carson was always on the look-out to throw in a word in the direction of sound principles; and I remember, when the class came, in the course of its reading, upon a passage in Xenophon, illustrative of the omnipotence of the Deity, that the Psalmist's description of the same truth was duly read, and its superiority, in point of grandeur and sublimity, properly dwelt upon."

Dr Carson entered the High School as a Master in 1806. He was appointed Rector in 1820, and resigned on October 9, 1845, a few days after the members of our class who returned to the school had been placed under his charge. He had thus been nearly forty years labouring in the school. During that long period his attention was not confined to his classes. His leisure hours were, however, not of repose in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but of diversified activity, devoted to enriching the annals of classical literature with papers of rare acumen and scholarship. His treatise on the relative *Qui, Que, Quod*, was regarded by the ablest scholars as an original and masterly production. The celebrated Dr Samuel Parr said regarding it, that it was "a grammatical work which ought to be taught in the higher classes of every school." When Dr Parr visited Edinburgh, he presented Dr Carson with a beautiful diamond finger-ring; and, it is believed, the venerable Rector wore that memento of his friend on examination days ever after the presentation. Dr Carson died on November 4, 1850, aged 71. His pupils, a short time after, founded a silver medal, which is in the gift of the High School Club, and is annually awarded to the pupil of the Rector's Classes who composes the best English Essay on a subject prescribed by the Committee of the Club.

An admirable half-length portrait of Dr Carson, by the late Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A., is placed in the Great Hall of the School. It was painted in 1833, and thereafter an engraving of it was published.

A marble tablet, likewise subscribed for by his pupils, has been erected to his memory in the entrance to St Giles' Cathedral, with the following inscription :—

Memoria Sacrum

AGLIONBII ROSS CARSON, A.M., LL.D., S.R.E.S.,

SCHOLÆ REGIÆ EDINENSIS

PER VIGINTI QUINQUE ANNOS

RECTORIS.

Multo ingenii acumine præditus, linguarum tam recentium quam veterum literarumque humaniorum scientia præ ceteris spectabilis, quadraginta fere annos juventuti hujus urbis formandæ operam dedit ; his et artibus clarum sibi nomen acquisivit.

Pius, plurimis ornatus virtutibus, honesta, decora, laudanda fideliter excolendo, civium suarum, gratiam conciliavit.

Benevolus, pacificus, verecundus, simplex, vixit amicis carus ; discipulis, familiaribus, liberis summum sui desiderium sublatus reliquit.

NATUS A. D. MDCCLXXIX.

OBIIT A. D. MDCCCL.

The following is a translation of the above inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory

OF

AGLIONBY ROSS CARSON, A.M., LL.D., F.R.S.E.,

DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

Endowed with great penetration of intellect, distinguished above others by his knowledge of modern as well as ancient languages, and of polite learning, during nearly forty years he was engaged in educating the youth of this city, and thus won for himself an illustrious name.

Devoted to duty, adorned with many virtues, by the faithful and zealous cultivation of whatever is honourable, seemly, and worthy of praise, he gained the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Kind-hearted, peaceable, modest, single-minded, he lived beloved by his friends ; and at death, he bequeathed to his pupils, his associates, and his children, the most profound grief for his loss.

BORN, A. D. 1779.

DIED, A. D. 1850.

SAMUEL LINDSAY.

The senior classical master in the school, at the time our class was formed, was SAMUEL LINDSAY, who had been one of the teachers since April 1818. Previous to his election as one of the masters in the High School, he was classical master in George Heriot's Hospital. Although an excellent teacher, he was never popular among the boys. This may be accounted for, when it is mentioned that he took a special and peculiar delight in the tawse. On this subject, I cannot do better than quote the impressions formed of Mr Lindsay, by the friend already referred to in connection with Dr Carson. "The first master under whom I found myself placed at the High School was Samuel Lindsay, a capital teacher of Latin, but a somewhat liberal user of the rod,—or to speak more consistently with reality in Scotland, of the tawse. . . . I still remember how meekly and modestly Samuel Lindsay's tawse made their first appearance. For a day or two, they were not forthcoming at all, and every boy seemed to enjoy a happy liberty in doing much as he pleased. On the third day or so, they were, as if by accident, left exposed to view upon the master's desk—a thing of joy and beauty, but without life or motion. On the fourth day, a few playful taps were given by them; but towards the end of the week they were in full working order, and entered on that career of activity which they maintained to the close of the year. Mr Lindsay had, in particular, a fine playful way of waking up the class, when its attention was languid, by going between the forms and making the tawse come down with a raking sweep on the legs of the boys. On a warm summer's day, the above process, as I can tell from experience, was worth a dozen smelling bottles." There was on the part of the boys of the other classes, a feeling of fear engendered towards Mr Lindsay; as well as one of joy, that they were happily not under his tuition. Samuel Lindsay's classroom was looked upon as the house of correction, and his pupils as a race of juvenile martyrs. The last class that he formed—in 1842—was the smallest in point of that numbers the High School had seen for many years.

But, I am told by an old friend and associate of his, that Samuel Lindsay was in private life an excellent companion. He was an accomplished satirist. His literary taste and scholarship were exact, and his powers of criticism very great. His perception of character was so keen that he could, on the most slender acquaintance, discover the mental and moral qualities of any one with whom he came into contact. He had a quick appreciation of the failings of human nature, and his shrewd common sense not unfrequently made him avail himself of other people's

weaknesses for his own benefit, in perhaps a perfectly justifiable manner. One illustration may suffice. In 1814, Samuel Lindsay was licensed by the Presbytery of Biggar, as a preacher of the gospel. In a manse not far from Lamington, there lived in those days a minister of the Church of Scotland, who had persuaded himself into the belief he was an excellent Hebrew scholar. His merits as such, he believed, had never been duly appreciated. One day, however, he received a parchment document, purporting to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity of the University of Glasgow. Attached to this document were the names of all the Professors of that ancient seat of learning. The minister's heart was rejoiced, even at this tardy recognition of his worth and erudition. But the cup of pleasure was soon to be dashed from his lips. Having acknowledged the compliment of the degree, he was mortified to receive at the instance of the University authorities an intimation that he had been cruelly hoaxed. The parchment deed was a fraud upon him, perpetrated by some wag.

The minister was the terror of all students coming forward to the Presbytery of Biggar for licence, lest they should be "plucked." Samuel Lindsay used to tell with great glee how he mastered this clerical *Pons Asinorum*. The matter stood thus. Lindsay called at the manse, on the evening before that on which he was to pass his Hebrew examination, and informed the clergyman, he was in fear and trembling as to the next day's proceedings, from the fact that he was likely to encounter the presence of one of the greatest Hebrew scholars of the day. The minister, pleased with the compliment paid him, produced from his library a copy of the Hebrew Bible. Having asked Lindsay to read a few verses, and occasionally interjecting remarks in the way of correction or explanation, he quickly closed the book, and said he, for his part, would pass him next day as a first-class Hebraist. In the course of a few minutes, Lindsay found himself in the drawing-room, listening to the minister's daughters discoursing sweet music on the piano. But this was only one act in Mr Lindsay's programme; for, before the anecdote of the distinguished Hebraist which I have recorded, he had found out the weak points in the character of every member of the Presbytery, and had duly taken advantage of such knowledge, by propitiating each as best suited the individual taste.

Mr Lindsay's published works consisted of "An Abridgement of the Histories of Greece and Rome, adapted to the Idiom of the Latin Tongue," and "The High School Vocabulary." He resigned his connection with the school, on September 5, 1843, on receiving a retired allowance of £120 annually, during his lifetime. He had taught in the High School for quarter of a century; and having gone, on

his retirement to reside in the town of Peebles, he died there a few years after his resignation of office.

BENJAMIN MACKAY.

Next in order came BENJAMIN MACKAY, a popular teacher, although, with all his undoubted abilities and with all his success, he was regarded by many as an educational charlatan. He had usually much larger classes than his colleagues. As might have been expected from his peculiar constitution and manner, he had some of the best, and some of the worst, boys in the school. If there was any mischief, be sure Mackay's boys did it. They were admirable cricketers and first-rate foot-ball players. If the credit of the school was at stake in a pugilistic encounter out of doors with apprentice boys or the like, a Mackay boy was always ready to go to the front. While only in the third year of their course, the boys of this class contributed five of the first eleven of the whole School, to play against the first eleven of the Edinburgh Academy at cricket. They did not hesitate to challenge the Rector's fifth and sixth classes, to meet them in open combat, both at cricket and foot-ball. Conscious that they were two or three years younger than their opponents, they fought like demons to obtain the palm. In Mackay's classes were found all ranks of society. In our day, the present Earl of Cathcart sat side by side with the son of a poor tailor in the Pleasance. There was great familiarity between teacher and pupils in Mackay's class-room, perhaps more than was proper for the strict discipline and *morale* of the class. With all the High School boys Mackay was a favourite. He was known rarely to use the tawse, and was always partial to the granting of holidays,—and who does not know that there is no greater incentive for a school-boy to think well of a teacher, than for the latter to possess these recommendations? In our day Benjamin Mackay appeared in "the yards" attired in a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons, a black velvet vest, with massive gold neck chain profusely displayed, and light tweed inexpressibles. His long gray hair, reaching to his shoulders, gave him rather an imposing appearance. He certainly did not convey to the eye of a stranger anything approaching to the get-up of a Dominie. He was more like the representative of the "good old *country* gentleman."

Born in Caithness, Benjamin Mackay came to reside in Edinburgh in 1803. For three years thereafter, he acted as private tutor. In 1806, he commenced a classical seminary in the New Town, which was well patronised. This seminary formed for many years a kind of rival to the High School, not less from the fact of

Mackay's popular tact in conducting his classes, than from its situation ; because, at that time, the High School was at a considerable distance from the residents of the New Town. On the promotion of Dr Carson to the Rectorship of the School, during the autumn of 1820, Mr Mackay was elected to succeed him in the mastership. The result of the arrangement was, that Mr Mackay's school was given up, and the numbers who attended the High School during the ensuing session reached 890, the largest matriculation that the High School has ever seen.

Mr Mackay's views regarding education were of the most liberal kind. Adopting as his starting point that education should consist "in such a course of training as is best calculated to develope and cultivate our mental and moral faculties, and prepare youth for discharging honourably and efficiently the business of after life," he, by various means, from time to time, sought to enlighten the public, in what such an education should consist. He took as the foundation of the whole a knowledge of the classics. To that he superadded geometry, arithmetic, algebra, writing, pen printing, and ciphering, the elements of drawing, English composition, and—what was a special hobby of his—mental arithmetic. He strongly advocated the study of the modern languages. So impressed was he with the importance of a knowledge of these for the youthful student, that he at one time reduced the grammars of the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages to a tabular form, presenting the conjugations of the whole on *one* page. This he got lithographed, and he suspended it on the walls of the class-room in the High School, after he became one of the masters. It caused much sensation and adverse criticism, and eventually he had to desist from his plan. He, however, cherished the belief that in a short time he had got his pupils as familiar with French as they were with Latin or English. In addition to these subjects, Mr Mackay added English Grammar, Roman and Grecian history, and geography, besides an outline of natural history and physical science. This completed the catalogue of what Mr Mackay deemed requisite for a liberal education. The fault of Mr Mackay seems to have been that he professed to teach too much, and consequently a good deal of what was professed was necessarily not taught at all. He had an appreciation of what was popular ; he gained the popular ear ; and he remained the most popular teacher in the School.

Two victories which he achieved in connection with education were his continual boast. Von Feinaigle,* a Professor of Mnemonics, visited Edinburgh to exhibit his

* *Vide* Feinaigle's (Gregor von) *New Art of Memory* : To which is prefixed, some account of the principal Systems of Artificial Memory. Illustrated by Engravings. London, 1812, 12mo.

system. Boys who had not been many hours in training, were brought before the public to recite long stanzas of poetry and other pieces of English literature, backward or forward, stating precisely the number of the stanza, line, or even of any particular word ; as also to answer a variety of minute questions in geography, history, etc. The friends of education in the city seemed to be quite taken aback by this novel method of instruction. Mr Mackay resolved to test it. I shall now quote his own words :—

“ I, like some other teachers, had the curiosity to take out the Professor’s ticket, which cost only five pounds, or guineas (I forget which, notwithstanding the benefit of his able instructions). I found his lecture-room crowded with ladies, and a few gentlemen, among whom I observed, I think, the late Sir James Hall, of Dunglass, Professor Pillans, and his dux Mr Carmichael (afterwards one of the masters of the Edinburgh Academy), in front, kindly acting as fogleman. Mr Carmichael was a clever young man, with a most tenacious memory. He displayed great mental precision, and showed off the system to much advantage. I found the system consisted of mechanical modes of aiding the natural memory, by means of hieroglyphics or symbols, accurately numbered, and arranged *mentally* on the floor, walls, ceiling, etc. The objects to be remembered were artificially associated with the symbols placed in particular localities, and with numbers, which recalled them at once to the mind. Every learner was instructed to fit up imaginary saloons for himself, and adorn the different compartments with emperors, kings, and heroes, fantastically associated with the hieroglyphics, the length of their reign, or date of their exit from the stage of life, being indicated by queer words, formed of consonants without vowels, these consonants standing for figures. A great number of facts were thus easily impressed upon the memory ; the oddness of the association rather strengthening than weakening the impression. I cannot say to what extent the ladies had their memories strengthened and improved, or their capacities and understandings enlarged ; but I suppose, like myself, they have not *quite* forgot the amount of fee. Having then a rising Classical Academy in the New Town, I went always direct from the lectures and instructed my pupils in the arcana of the science. It amused them exceedingly, and they displayed an extent of knowledge which would appear very wonderful to any one not initiated in the mysteries. I found, however, that its application was very limited, and that my pupils, by trusting to these artificial modes, had their lessons much worse at the end of each week, than when they trusted to their natural memory. One day I was surprised by a visit in my class from Von Feinaigle, who came in great joy upon hearing that I

had successfully introduced his *memoria technica*. Upon being told by me that I regarded the scheme as by no means applicable as an instrument of general education, he looked quite chopfallen, and rather demurely left the room. Soon after, he quitted Edinburgh, and went to Dublin, where he kept the natives of the emerald isle for years worshipping the goddess of memory, and presenting large pecuniary offerings at her altar. I believe my opinion of the system, expressed to him in the short, rather coarse, but significant term "*humbug*," was his chief inducement for leaving us so abruptly. It was understood, however, he carried off in his pockets fifteen hundred pounds, levied in two or three weeks—a substantial and gratifying proof of public admiration. He never returned to levy new contributions."

Regarding the other victory which he achieved, I shall again allow Mr Mackay to tell his own tale :—

"The next educational wonder-worker who attempted to levy black mail on the citizens of Edinburgh was a Mr Hamilton* from America, who came here in 1826 with great *éclat*, in consequence of his feats in London, and a humorous, witty, and able article in the *Edinburgh Review*, written in favour of his system by the late Rev. Sydney Smith. His arrogance was boundless. He denounced all former systems as utterly valueless, and consigned them to annihilation. Upon examining his prospectuses, text-books, and plans, I found his whole scheme was founded upon a whim of Mr Locke's, and that it could not stand a week, if put in competition with the rational and solid system of the High School. He had now begun in Edinburgh most auspiciously, under powerful patronage. He opened a printing establishment for the publication of books. His classes were already numerous, and he had every prospect of realising two thousand a-year by the speculation. My class was just commencing to read Greek. I openly attacked and denounced his system in the newspapers, and challenged him to put the pupils taught by him in public competition with mine, who were then only about eleven years of age. My letters, as well as his, first appeared in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, I think, about the end of September. After a good deal of wincing, writhing, and a few vapouring letters, he declined the combat, and departed, leaving his types and printing presses behind him, but carrying off, I believe, most of his interlinear keys, which he found were not very highly appreciated in Scotland. This challenge had

* Mr James Hamilton, author of the Hamiltonian System of Teaching Languages, died in his 60th year, September 16, 1829, at Dublin, whither he had repaired to propagate his views by the delivery of lectures.

a very good effect on the public mind. The citizens saw that I had thrown down the gauntlet, and that this great champion of innovation had not dared to take it up, and abandoned all hope of future contributions. He very quietly took final leave of Edinburgh. At the end of the session, in August next, my class displayed extraordinary proficiency in all the branches which formed the curriculum of study, but especially in Greek, in which language they not only professed the Grammar and Primatives, but most of the *Analecta Minora*, the Four Gospels, and the Revelation. My next class rose to upwards of 170 pupils, and yielded me an income of £700—a larger income than any of the ordinary classes had ever before yielded.”

Benjamin Mackay was always employing some new scheme to make his classes popular. The last plan that he tried, was during the second year of our course, and when his last High School class was in its fourth session. During the summer months, when we were on our way to school on Saturday mornings—for in those days we did not enjoy the privilege, now granted, of a whole holiday on that day—we found the boys of Mackay’s class leaving the school. They assembled at seven, and were dismissed about nine o’clock. We looked upon them as a highly-favoured class. It was in vain we suggested to our beloved master, Dr Boyd, that a similar arrangement would be greatly appreciated by us. With a significant nod of the head, we were told, “Mr Mackay may do what he pleases,—he is no rule to me.” The decisive way in which the answer was conveyed, effectually prevented any return to the charge. We had no conception why these early hours had been resorted to. But I found out, afterwards, that there was a reason annexed. One day, while Mr Pyper was teaching in his class-room, which was situated immediately beneath Mackay’s, both teacher and scholars were amazed at an outburst of strange music overhead, and the sound, as of troops on the march, strongly suggestive of the words of the Poet—

“Marched armies o’er thy tomb with thundering tread.”

Pyper was amazed. In his extremity, he sent for Dr Boyd, who arrived in time to hear the strange sounds. They concluded that there must be something wrong upstairs. It was, at least, their duty to ascertain the cause. Surely Mackay and his class had gone mad. When the class-room door was reached, they found the music and the marching were still going on vigorously as ever. It was of no use to knock. A knock could not be heard in such a Babel. They opened the door and entered. To their amazement, they found the boys perambulating the rows of forms, vigorously bawling their marching chant,—Mackay standing in the centre

of the floor, smiling approval of the scene. The matter which had appeared so strange was now readily solved. Benjamin Mackay had discovered that many dull boys had excellent musical gifts and musical memories. He found that while they could not repeat their lessons,—whether in Latin, Greek, or English—they very quickly committed to memory a popular song. In fact, they took as naturally to the latter accomplishment as a duck takes to the water. Mackay conceived the idea that as very few of his boys could master the various parts of the Greek verb *πρω*, it might be rendered attractive to them if it were set to music. With no musical gifts himself, he must needs be beholden to some other person. Having formed the acquaintance of a musical friend in East Lothian, and being desirous of testing his theory, he employed him to work it out. The early morning meetings and the marching chant were the result. The other boys in the school knew nothing of this novelty in education, the exercise and inculcation of which, as a sacred mystery, was strictly confined to secret performances which required to be gone through in the early morning. The mid-day exhibition proceeded from some mischievous youths in the class having formed a plot to astonish their neighbours down stairs. I understand that the Greek verb was chanted on the subsequent examination day. This was the last day Mackay taught in the High School. He resigned his Mastership on August 8, 1843, about a month before his colleague Samuel Lindsay. He commenced a classical school in the New Town after his connection with the High School terminated; but it was not successful, and he soon abandoned it. He afterwards attempted to conduct a hotel, but this occupation he quickly gave up. During the remainder of his life, he spent most of his time on the Continent. He died about twelve years ago.

By his deed of settlement, Mr Mackay directed his Trustees to invest £100 in the hands of the Town Council (1), to award nine Book prizes for “General Knowledge; (2 and 3), to found a Gold Medal of the value of £5, and a Bursary of £10, to be presented in the Great Hall, at the public examination, quadrennially, by the Lord Provost; and (4), to bestow three handsome Book prizes upon the three best runners in a foot race, within the playground; these prizes to be denominated respectively “The Mackay Prizes,” “The Mackay Gold Medal,” and “The Mackay Bursary.” The Magistrates and Town Council accepted the bequest, and the discharge therefor was signed on July 9, 1866. The capital sum left by Mr Mackay, being manifestly insufficient to accomplish all the objects which he contemplated, the Magistrates and Council have allowed the fund to accumulate, and it now amounts to £135, 4s. 1d.

His published works were "Rudiments of the Latin Language," "Rudiments of the Greek Language," "A Greek and English Vocabulary," and "a Synopsis of the Greek, Latin, and French Languages."

WILLIAM PYPER.

The third of the Classical Masters was William Pyper, who afterwards had conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Mr Pyper was an excellent teacher, and a strict disciplinarian. His patriotism towards the High School was frequently exemplified. A native of the parish of Rathan, Aberdeenshire, he was in early life enrolled a student in Marischal College, Aberdeen. After having selected teaching as a profession, he was appointed parochial schoolmaster of Laurencekirk; from thence he was translated to Maybole; and, in 1820, he received the appointment of Classical Master in the High School of Glasgow. Two years thereafter, the Patrons of the High School of Edinburgh elected him as successor to Mr James Gray. The latter gentleman, who was a most accomplished scholar, was Senior Classical Master at the time Dr Carson was elected Rector. He had been a candidate for the Rectorship, and was not a little dissatisfied that the choice of the Patrons had fallen on another of his Colleagues. He had previously addressed a letter to the Town Council, entitled a "Sketch of a Plan for the Establishment of a Greek Class in the High School." After the appointment of Dr Carson as Rector, the teaching of Greek was solely entrusted to Mr Gray, by way of experiment. The trial lasted for one year. It was not successful, and the former plan was resumed. A short time thereafter, Mr Gray received the appointment of Principal of the Belfast Academy. This led to a vacancy, and to Mr Pyper's election. The choice of the Patrons proved a most judicious one. Though perhaps somewhat too rigid in the discipline of the class, he was highly respected by his pupils, many of whom rose to distinction. Among these, foremost must be ranked His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait), the first four years of whose classical career were spent at the High School. Mr Pyper's classes were always largely attended. His popularity never waned. Nay, it seemed to increase with his years; for the last class that he formed in the School was much larger than his previous ones had been. He was a man of great force of character, an excellent speaker, and a fluent writer. At the time when the proposal, already referred to, was made to establish another Classical School in the city, as well as when the question was being discussed in public as to

the advisability of removing the High School from Infirmary Street to the New Town, Mr Pyper was one of the warmest defenders of the Metropolitan Grammar School. I have before me several pamphlets on the subject, all from his pen, although his name did not appear on them at the time. Having become possessed of several volumes of pamphlets regarding educational matters, which were the property of Mr Pyper, I find, from pen and pencil markings as to the authorship on the various publications relating to High School matters at the time, information which might not otherwise now be had. His connection with the High School, begun in 1822, terminated during October 1844, on his appointment to the Chair of Humanity in the University of St Andrews. The Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Titchfield, who were the Patrons of the Chair, in this matter nobly disregarded family connection and political and party influence, and did themselves honour by conferring the appointment on Mr Pyper, as one whom they considered best qualified to fulfil the duties of the office. Mr Pyper, on resigning his connection with the High School, was entertained to a public dinner on October 29, 1844, at which the Lord Provost of the day (our most respected and venerable citizen, Mr Adam Black) presided, who passed a high eulogium on Mr Pyper's character and merits. Mr (afterwards Dr) Pyper filled for many years, with great acceptance, the chair to which he had been presented, until his death, which occurred several years ago.

His published works comprise an edition of "Horace," of "The Gradus ad Parnassum," and of "Dalziel's *Analecta Græca Minora*," besides some minor works. He also contributed the article "The Life of Virgil," to the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

These three masters,—Lindsay, Mackay, and Pyper,—along with our own beloved master, Dr Boyd, whose biographical memoir is prefixed to this volume, were, along with the Rector, the entire Classical Staff of the School at the time our class was formed.

OTHER CLASSICAL MASTERS.

Three vacancies occurred in the classical masterships of the school during our school days. Of these, two happened at the same time, through the resignation of Messrs Lindsay and Mackay; and the third through the promotion of Dr Pyper, already referred to. The day of election of successors to Messrs Lindsay and Mackay was September 7, 1843. The choice of the Patrons fell on Mr William W. Carmichael, Classical Master of the Madras College, St Andrews, and Mr W. M. Gunn, Rector of the Haddington Burgh Schools. The former having the largest

number of votes, was permitted by the College Committee—(which, since the passing of the Scottish Universities' Act of 1858, has been styled the Education Committee)—of the Town Council to elect whether he would succeed Mr Lindsay the oldest teacher, in the conduct of what would at the beginning of the subsequent Session form the second class of the school, or whether he would succeed Mr Mackay in forming the first or junior class. Mr Carmichael chose the latter; and became, therefore, the successor of Mr Mackay: while Mr Gunn undertook the charge of the second class, which had been vacated by the resignation of Mr Lindsay. When Dr Pyper left the High School for the University of St Andrews, Mr John Macmillan, of the High School of Glasgow, was, on November 1, 1844, elected his successor. I will now proceed to note a few observations regarding each of these gentlemen:—

WILLIAM WALKER CARMICHAEL.

Mr CARMICHAEL was born at Muirkirk, during the year 1803. He received his education at the Grammar School of Falkirk. He was afterwards educated by his eldest brother, the late Archibald N. Carmichael, of the Edinburgh Academy, and dux of the High School in 1811. His brother was at the time parochial school-master in Crieff. At that period, he aided his brother in the conduct of his school. In 1822, he entered the Rector's Class of the High School of Edinburgh, where, as Dr Carson wrote to his brother, "he proved most convincingly that he had been initiated in the Greek and Latin language with uncommon skill and care, and had availed himself most successfully of the advantages which he had enjoyed. At an early period of the session, he attained the distinction of being one of the first scholars, in a class peculiarly rich in high talents, and continued during the year to make such proficiency, as I have seldom, if ever, seen surpassed."

After having finished a literary and theological course in the University of Edinburgh, he was engaged in private tuition, until he became Classical Master of George Watson's Hospital. He remained for only two years in this capacity, when the Directors of the Madras College, St Andrews, conferred upon him the appointment of Classical Master in that celebrated Institution. Mr Carmichael fulfilled the duties of his office in the Madras College, with singular ability and success, during a period of ten years; and, at the termination of this decade, he was appointed, as already stated, one of the Masters in the High School.

I have a vivid recollection of my first impressions of Mr Carmichael. He was very unlike his predecessor Mackay. Tall and slender, with smooth jet black hair and

lofty brow but rather grim visage, he impressed me as having somewhat of a forbidding aspect. Though he was a man of reserved and apparently severe demeanour, I found, on acquaintance, that he possessed great warmth of affection and a kindly disposition. A thorough scholar,—one who, under the care of his elder brother, might be said to have been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel,—it is not to be wondered at, that, he should have shunned popular applause, and devoted himself to real substantial work, in a quiet and unostentatious way. In fact, while, during his career in the High School, he was as popular a teacher as his predecessor would have been, he was as thoroughly opposed to Mackay's mode of teaching as could well be conceived. He took great interest in his pupils. If he had a fault, it was this—Like his teacher, Dr Carson, he had an aversion to all holidays. Unlike him, however, he was not regular in dismissing his class, though he never failed to meet them punctually at the hour for assembling. In his desire to do full justice to his class, he frequently detained them after the hour for dismissal; and this was particularly the case on Saturdays, when the subsidiary branches were not taught. But, notwithstanding these extra lessons, his pupils had a high admiration of their master, who was perhaps the nearest approach to Dr Carson of all the teachers in our day. Mr Carmichael was a man of sterling moral character and uprightness. He was, during his career in the High School, an elder of Pilrig Free Church, and gave valuable aid to the minister of the then recently formed Congregation, the Rev. Dr Blaikie, now Professor of Apologetics in the New College, Edinburgh. Having been very much struck with the impressions of Mr Carmichael's qualifications, conveyed to me in conversation a few years ago by a practical teacher,* I have requested him to put these in writing, which he has done. I have much pleasure in embodying them:—

“In the year 1847, I happened to have a leisure day or two, which I was desirous of devoting to visiting the principal schools in Edinburgh. Having heard much of the brilliant talents and effective teaching of some of the Masters of the High School, I naturally bent my steps in that direction. The name of Carmichael was quite familiar to me, in consequence of the publication of an excellent Greek Grammar by a member of the family of that name.†

“On entering the class-room in the High School, where Mr Carmichael was

* The friend referred to is Mr Archibald Munro, M.A., Head Master of Clarehall School, Newington, Edinburgh.

† The late Mr A. N. Carmichael, already referred to.

teaching, I was not a little surprised at the size of the class under his care. There were, I believe, more than one hundred boys attending it on the occasion of my visit. A few moments' observation convinced me that, however great the number might be, they were under the authority of an absolute master. In looking at the general bearing of the boys on the different forms, one could scarcely repress a feeling of admiration at the excellent order that prevailed everywhere. The close attention to their work, and the ready and careful replies the pupils gave to such questions as were put to them, appeared to me to be the result not of any stern severity on the part of the teacher, but of an over-ruling regard for the character, attainments, and experience of the master who had charge of them. That the teacher makes the class, I had often heard; but I was not prepared for so satisfactory an illustration of this aphorism as was then submitted to me.

"If I remember aright, it was the first year's class that I saw before me. I had expected, if not hoped, that I should see a very advanced class, conducted through its exercises in the highly finished style in which an eminent master in the High School might naturally be expected to conduct it. I now believe, however, that I got a better insight into some of the qualities necessary for teaching and drilling a comparatively elementary class, than in witnessing the examination of one in the more advanced stages of its course. In the latter case, the erudition and experience of both teacher and pupil may be observed; but it is only in the case of a class engaged upon the elementary and preliminary steps of an educational career, that the thorough aptitude and efficiency of a master can be seen. In the one case, the instructor may be compared to the commander of a ship on the wide ocean, where the experience of both officers and crew secures a free and easy course; in the other, he resembles the pilot who has to thread his way along the intricate windings of a narrow frith, opposing currents, a new ship, and an inexperienced crew.

"Whether this comparison be just or not, I believe that it will be generally admitted, by teachers of the longest standing and greatest success, that the management of junior classes in the earliest portions of their classical studies is that which most proves the fitness or unfitness of a schoolmaster for his duties. One could not remain five minutes in Mr Carmichael's class without being perfectly satisfied that he was the right man in the right place. His attitude before his class was one of remarkable self-possession, ease, and authority. There was no appearance of an ever vigilant glance of the eye along the various forms, to see that there was no trifling going on. He seemed to take for granted that every boy before him had

the same estimate of the value of time and the same earnest sense of duty as himself. There was no shouting to a boy here, or threatening another there, with a view to secure attention or to enforce order. The assurance that his pupils were attentive to their duty,—an assurance which many a teacher, alas! too confidently entertains,—was evidently well-founded. During all the time I remained in the class-room, there was not the slightest appearance of a desire to perpetrate a joke for the amusement of the pupils—a practice far too common, I suspect, now-a-days—for the purpose of establishing a sort of good fellowship between teacher and taught. The obedience of the pupils was manifestly spontaneous, deferential, and steady. They appeared to feel that the guide of their studies was influenced by the kindly motives of a father, as well as by a due sense of the responsibilities of a teacher. I should be greatly disappointed if the young people I then saw before me have not retained a deep affection for the memory of Mr Carmichael.

“In addition to Mr Carmichael’s apparently unconscious power to secure perfect order in his class, without the use of exhortation, remonstrance, or threats, he possessed two qualities that seem to me indispensable for the efficient training of classes of considerable size, or, indeed, of any size. The first of these is, a very sparing use of his own voice. He was no lecturer. He had no ambition to “charm” his pupils, “wisely” or otherwise, with the captivating graces of elocution, or with brilliant digressions from the subject on hand, or even with lucid expositions of the drift and scope of the lesson before them. It was the voice of the pupil here and there that occupied one’s attention most. It was only at rare intervals you heard the master’s terse and pregnant question, which demanded a pretty full and exhaustive answer, before another query was uttered. Here lay, in my opinion, one of the elements of that spell which Mr Carmichael wielded over his pupils in securing attention and order. When the time of a class is occupied by the clear and cautious enunciation of ideas by the pupils themselves, their silence and attention are more marked than when the teacher is addressing them. In the latter case, the fluent and correct expression of thought and impressions,—that is, by the teacher,—is *felt* by the pupils to be no more than might be expected, and, consequently, awakens comparatively little interest; but, when a pupil’s voice is heard at any length—and more especially if there is an indication of intelligence and accuracy in its utterance—the teacher may invariably calculate upon a potent auxiliary in the maintenance of order. The appositeness of Mr Carmichael’s questions kept the mind constantly on the alert, and prevented it from losing sight of any part of the lesson.

“The moral power which Mr Carmichael exercised over the minds of those entrusted to his charge, by thus giving evidence of his close and laborious attention to their intellectual progress, must also be noticed as one of the secrets of his strength. The boys could hardly think lightly of a man who took the trouble to mark minutely every step they took, as well as to trace out in advance that line which they were to pursue in connection with the subject before them. Most thoroughly did he insist upon every necessary detail, both in the abstract and relative position of each word in the text under consideration. The result must have been, I should suppose, a very rapid and appreciative course of study by his scholars in the higher classics in after years.

“The second very noticeable feature in Mr Carmichael’s teaching was his patient attention to the lower forms in his class. It is no exaggeration to assert that this is, *par excellence*, the testing qualification of a good teacher.

“The temptations to make his escape from the dull—and, in most instances, negligent—pupils at the lower end of a class; the self-denial he has to exercise, in restraining his tendency to revel in the pleasure of travelling along with the livelier and more congenial spirits at its head; as well as the unmistakeable, though silent, solicitation of his attention on their part,—are influences generally so powerful, that few teachers are able to resist them; and may, almost always, be advanced as an explanation of the remarkable disparity, at the end of either a school or university course, between those who entered on it together on terms of comparative equality.

“Mr Carmichael’s sense of responsibility to *all* his patrons—his presumable reflection that the slower boys necessarily required, if they did not even *claim*, his greater care and attention—and, perhaps, the pleasing exultation that springs from triumph over stubborn difficulties, like that of a physician over a desperate disease, enabled him successfully to resist the many incentives to neglect the pupils of dull brains or of thoughtless ways.

“As the pupils seemed to be fully aware that there was no use of attempting to shirk the laborious part, it may be, which they had to master, they at once set to with a will, and acquitted themselves of their task with all their might. If there was failure or hesitation, they must ‘buckle on’ again; nor were they allowed to lay aside their armour until the struggle ended in victory.

“I have since that time seen many classes, large and small, superintended and examined by their respective masters; but, I confess, I have never seen such a *beau idéal* of efficient, quiet, and orderly training as I witnessed during the hour I passed in Mr Carmichael’s class on that occasion. Even the dismissal of the class was a

spectacle worth a visit to the High School. Everything was 'done decently and in order.' "

Mr Carmichael stood as a candidate for the Rectorship of the High School, on the resignation of Dr Carson in 1845, when Dr Leonard Schmitz was appointed.

Mr Carmichael was suddenly removed by death, on August 30, 1848, while residing in Doune, Perthshire, whither he had gone to spend his holidays with his wife and family. He had thus taught in the High School, during only five sessions after his appointment.

WILLIAM MAXWELL GUNN.

Next in order is Mr Gunn. From the first day he entered the School, he was highly regarded, not only by his own pupils, but also by the boys attending the other Classes. He was very unlike Lindsay, his predecessor in office. He was a great enthusiast in the teaching profession, a thorough scholar, a *Caleb Balderstone* (so to speak) in the interest of the High School, a man of frank demeanour and warm sympathy, and a man of upright character and godly life. He could not fail to be looked upon as a most valuable acquisition to the School. His election was regarded as a notable change for the better, especially when he was contrasted with one whose authority in the class-room might be signalised as that of the "reign of terror."

Dr Gunn was born at Redding, in the parish of Polmont, in the year 1806. He was the son of poor but highly estimable parents. His grandfather was one of the small Sutherland tenantry, whose family along with many others were ejected during the last century clearances in that county. His father had a hard fight; but he raised up his family in humble comfort, giving them the best education his limited means would afford. From the precept and example of his parents, Mr Gunn inherited that large and fervent piety which was so lovely a feature in his character.

After having received his English education in private schools in Edinburgh, he appears to have entered the Rector's Class of the High School in 1823, where his talent for classical learning placed him in the distinguished position of Dux of the School. The following year he attended the University, and had the honour of being the first student to carry away the medal founded by the Society of Writers to the Signet, and awarded to the most distinguished student of the Humanity Class. In the Greek, Logic, and Moral Philosophy Classes, he likewise took an important position. This was all the more creditable to him, when it is

explained that, during all the time he attended College, he was entirely dependent on private teaching for his living and education. After completing his literary curriculum, he had a desire to go forward to the Bar, being much encouraged to do so by his College companions. He was a leader of the Dialectic Society, and one of its best debaters, from 1824 to 1829. With the view of studying for the Bar, he was for some time clerk in a lawyer's office. Whether he did not like the dry details of law, or whether he saw that without pecuniary aid and personal influence he could not face out the long delay necessary to secure success at the Scotch Bar, or whether his love for classical learning moved him most, I am not aware. In 1829, he had altered his plans for the future, when he betook himself to that for which he was so eminently fitted, viz., the work of education. He opened the Edinburgh Southern Academy during that year. He continued Rector of the Academy until 1838, when he was elected, by the Magistrates of Haddington, Rector of their Burgh Schools. Previous to the institution of the Edinburgh Southern Academy, there was no school where boys, or girls either, could receive a liberal education under one roof. Mr Gunn conceived the idea of providing Classical, English, and Commercial Education in one institution. The Southern Academy was the first school in Edinburgh in which this was done, and it soon found a host of followers. Shortly after its institution, the Ladies' Educational Establishments in Moray Place and Charlotte Square were formed. It is now part of our educational system, that, instead of having numerous small schools, we have comprehensive institutions presided over by the most eminent teachers of the day. In conducting the Burgh Schools of Haddington, Mr Gunn gave the best of his mind to the education question, which was, so far back as the year 1838, beginning to stir the minds of men, and which, after many ineffectual attempts, has only recently been satisfactorily adjusted by the Education (Scotland) Act, already referred to. In 1840, Mr Gunn published his views in a work, entitled "Religion in connection with a National System of Instruction." It is a book well worthy of perusal, one which proves that its author promulgated at that time the very opinions which have been arrived at at the present day, after long years of controversies, blunders, and mistaken ideas.

In 1843, as has been already stated, Mr Gunn entered on his duties in the High School. His career there extended from 1843 to 1851. This period of his life was devoted to the perfecting of his knowledge of classical learning, to the training of his pupils, and to furthering the interests of education. Ever desirous to elevate the position of the teacher, he saw that it was necessary to found a guild of the

brethren, and accordingly he was one of those who were mainly instrumental in establishing the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Mr Gunn took great interest in Sabbath Schools, and conducted for many years a Young Men's Class in connection with Free St John's, at that time under the pastoral care of the late Rev. Dr Guthrie. He became a Member of the Kirk Session in 1844. Soon after, he was sent as a representative elder, not only to the Edinburgh Presbytery, but likewise to the General Assembly of the Free Church. From his position, and the interest which he took in educational matters, he speedily became a leading member of the Education Committee of the Free Church. The question of a national system of education was at that time agitating the public mind. It would have been strange if one, who years before had given to the public so important a contribution as has been already referred to, had been silent. In all educational debates, Mr Gunn came to the front. In the Education Committee of the Free Church, differences of opinion prevailed regarding what may be termed "the religious difficulty," which had been the bane of all educational measures proposed by successive Governments, and which retarded the cause of education in this country for more than a quarter of a century. It is matter of congratulation that this difficulty has now been overcome. I am convinced that no one would have rejoiced more than the subject of this notice, had he been spared to see the first dawning of a better state of things, after which his heart so ardently yearned. The views which Mr Gunn at that time promulgated, are those which, after the lapse of years, have been accepted by the very parties who were then so much opposed to them. It is to be regretted that the leading men of the Free Church did not take the large view of the question advocated by Mr Gunn; because it would not only have prevented much acrimonious writing and discussion at the time, but it would have hastened the passing of a National Education measure.

It is not my intention to enter into the controversial war in which Mr Gunn took so prominent a place. To act the part of resurrectionist is no congenial occupation; but, in sketching the life of Mr Gunn, I would fail in duty were I not to refer to one fact in connection with his life, regarding which much feeling was manifested on both sides. In the year 1850, the office of Inspector of the Schools, founded by the Free Church, became vacant. It is right to explain that these schools were partly supported by a grant from Government. It was a condition of the grant that the efficiency of the schools should be tested by the visit from time to time of a Government Inspector, who should be a Free Churchman, and who should be paid from Her Majesty's Exchequer. The Government of the day conferred the vacant

appointment on Mr Gunn (or rather, as I should now say, Dr Gunn ; because, in 1848, the Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, had conferred on him the degree of LL.D.). Intimation was privately made to him that he had been appointed ; but the official letter, calling him "our trusty and weel beloved," had not come to hand. No sooner did the Free Church party, who differed from him in educational matters,—and whose extreme views, as embodied in the resolutions of the Committee, had previously led to Dr Gunn's resignation as one of its members,—learn that he was appointed, than they despatched a deputation to London for the purpose of placing a veto on the appointment. According to the arrangement previously entered into, between the Government on the one hand and the Free Church on the other, while the power to present devolved on the former, a right of veto was given to the latter, and that, too, without any reason assigned. That right the Free Churchleaders exercised, and Dr Gunn was deprived of the appointment.

When the fact became known, it called forth a great amount of feeling, and of sympathy towards Dr Gunn. Not only was the matter taken up by the newspaper press of Edinburgh ; but all over Scotland the step taken was all but universally condemned,—all the more because it appeared to be so essentially an act of tyranny and apparent revenge, and because Dr Gunn was so universally loved and respected, not less from his personal merits than from his being so thoroughly in earnest on the great question of education. As a testimony of respect for his eminent acquirements as a teacher, and his high character as a citizen,—and, at the same time, as a vindication and approval of the course pursued by him regarding the education question, which led to his being vetoed by the Free Church Education Committee,—Dr Gunn was entertained at a public dinner in the Waterloo Hotel, on Monday, January 6, 1851, under the presidency of the late Sheriff Thomson Gordon. The croupiers were Mr Adam Black and the late Mr J. F. Macfarlan. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner ; and, on that occasion, Dr Gunn took the opportunity, in a brilliant address, of defending the position which he had taken in reference to educational matters.

The disappointment which Dr Gunn felt in connection with this matter,—chiefly, I am told, from his being deprived of the opportunity of helping forward a great national educational scheme, on which his heart had been long set,—told severely on his health and spirits. For ten years previous to his death, he had frequently suffered from attacks of ill health ; but his great natural buoyancy of spirit sustained him and carried him through very arduous work in teaching, writing, and editing. In the summer of 1871, the end of his most useful life

seemed to be approaching. During the month of June, he was laid prostrate upon that bed from which he was never again to arise. For months he lay suffering from an internal disease which no physician could cure. He died on October 8, 1851, in his forty-sixth year,—thus prematurely closing a career of great usefulness.

But better far than learning, there were, during the last months of his life, exhibited in Dr Gunn a grand and elevated faith and piety, which drew forth the admiration of all, and was a source of the greatest consolation to those friends who had the privilege of coming into contact with him. Perhaps one of the finest specimens of oratory that ever emanated from the pulpit of Free St John's, was the sermon preached, on the occasion of Dr Gunn's death, by his sincere, devoted, and warm-hearted friend and pastor, the late Rev. Dr Guthrie.*

Dr Gunn, during his professional career, found leisure to edit an edition of Livy, as also the select orations and writings of Cicero,—both of which works were well received, and passed through two editions. At the request of the Wodrow Society, he edited the select works of Robert Rollock, first Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He also compiled Rudiments of the Latin language for the use of the High School of Edinburgh, and superintended an edition of Virgil. He was a contributor to the Classical Museum, and to Dr Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology.

Dr Gunn, like his colleague Mr Carmichael, was a candidate for the Rectorship, on the resignation of Dr Carson; but he sent a letter withdrawing from the candidature previous to the election day. His pupils entertained towards this excellent man feelings of the most affectionate kind, and all of them who survive revere his memory.

JOHN MACMILLAN.

The last elected of the Classical Masters of our day was Mr Macmillan, who, as I have already stated, became the successor of Dr Pyper. Mr Macmillan was born in Dumfriesshire, at Buyerflat, near Waterside, in the parish of Keir. He was educated at the Parochial School of Keirmill, and at the Grammar School of Dumfries; and he studied at the University of Edinburgh, and graduated there as Master of Arts. After attending the literary classes, he went through a regular theological course. He does not seem, however, to have gone forward to licence; but to have devoted his life to the teaching profession. After filling several public and private

* A Sermon on occasion of the Death of William M. Gunn, LL.D., by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black, 1851.

educational appointments, he was elected, in January 1831, Rector of the Grammar School of Dumfries, where he had formerly been a pupil. He continued in this position until August 1837, when he entered on the responsible duties of one of the Classical Masters of the High School of Glasgow, to which position he had been elected during the previous spring, to succeed Dr Lorrain. Seven years after this (in November 1844), he began his labours in the High School of Edinburgh.

Mr Macmillan had a warm regard for all his pupils, several of whom have risen to great eminence. Among others, two may be here specially mentioned, viz. :—The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., who was under Mr Macmillan's care, when the latter was tutor in an educational establishment in Yorkshire ; and the Right Hon. George Young, M.P., Her Majesty's Lord Advocate for Scotland, who was one of Mr Macmillan's pupils in the Dumfries Grammar School.

Mr Macmillan was an earnest, devoted teacher. He spared no pains on the instruction of his class. In his desire for the moral and religious welfare of the boys, he perhaps bestowed more time on the Bible lessons and the Evidences of Christianity, than was expected in an educational establishment constituted as the High School is. His pupils had a most ardent affection for their master. On the occasion of his retirement from active duty in the School, a public dinner was given in honour of his services, presided over by the Lord Advocate (then Solicitor-General), and numerous attended by Mr Macmillan's pupils.

In addition to this testimony of gratitude towards their teacher, Mr Macmillan's High School Pupils many years ago formed themselves into a Club, the members of which dine together once every year. They founded a Medal in memory of their Master, called "The Macmillan Medal," which is presented at the Annual Distribution of Prizes.

I cannot help here expressing regret, that, in place of the Class Clubs which were previously formed, Clubs in honour of the Master who taught them have been substituted. Mr Macmillan's pupils were the first innovators ; and they have been succeeded by those of Drs Donaldson and Bryce, and the late Mr John Carmichael. The idea of a Class Club is quite distinct from that of a Club in honour of a Master. The former has more stability about it. There is a bond of union which cements all through life those who sat on the same benches at school, even although the respective preceptors may have passed from this earthly scene. The incidents of school life are recalled once a-year, when the pupils meet round the festive board. The presence even of one stranger is not to be tolerated ; it breaks the unity of the Club. It is very different with a Club in honour of the Master. Such a body has only cohesion

so long as the Master lives. And even during his life time there is not the same union of sympathy and sentiment in the members, who belonged to various classes and are at different stages of life. The younger members have not the same remembrances which the older ones have; jealousies are apt to arise in reference to management, and the numbers invariably go down. As a sample of all this, I have heard of an annual gathering of one of these Clubs, where only from sixteen to twenty members attended, although the Club embraced four different classes; whereas, notwithstanding the much longer time that has elapsed since our own class-fellows attended the High School, and the greater inroads which, during a longer period of time, death has made in our ranks, the annual meetings of our Class Club are frequently as numerous. The removal of the Master by death, or otherwise, tells very seriously on the vitality of a Club which has been instituted in honour of him. With the pupils of Dr Boyd, High School Class Clubs are apparently to take end. The idea of a Club in honour of the Master is, I believe, borrowed from the High School of Glasgow, and is a notable falling away from the *esprit de corps* of the Edinburgh High School boys of former days.

Mr Macmillan, at the time of Dr Carson's resignation, undertook the charge of the Rector's Class until Dr Schmitz was appointed as his successor. His doing so was a mistake, and very much injured his popularity. A teacher who has only an interim appointment, rarely succeeds in having due respect shown towards him by a large class. Besides, the young people who fill the benches in the Rector's classes are neither boys nor men. They are at that time of life when it is most difficult to govern them; when they desire to be regarded as men,—having begun to assert independence of mind, without their having obtained that amount of judgment which usually comes with years. I say nothing disrespectful to the memory of Mr Macmillan, when I state my conviction that, in order to please the patrons, he placed himself in a false position. Although one of the Classical Masters—at the time, however, only the Junior Master,—he had not the status of Rector; and the class, in consequence of being deprived of its natural head, was all the more difficult to control. I am persuaded that Mr Macmillan's popularity suffered materially in after years from this act of kindness on his part. He became Senior Classical Master, on the death of Dr Boyd in 1856, and he continued in this capacity until the autumn of 1866, when, in consequence of the changes which were then effected on the system of tuition, he resigned his position as a master, on a retired allowance of £100 per annum. He was appointed Classical

Examiner, for which he received from the Town Council a salary of £100, and he continued in this relation until his death, which occurred at Edinburgh, on November 22, 1872.

Mr Macmillan was, like his colleague Dr Gunn, for many years an Elder of Free St John's Church, Edinburgh, and for some time before his death he was Librarian to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which association he had been for many years a Fellow.

THE SUBSIDIARY MASTERS.

When our class was formed, there were three Subsidiary Masters in the High School, viz., the Teachers of Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics, and French. These branches were optional, and many of the boys received instruction in them at other classes in the city. During the third year of our course (in October 1843), Gymnastics and Fencing were introduced, at the request of many of the parents and guardians of the boys, when the Messrs Roland were appointed teachers; but these gentlemen visited the School only once or twice a-week.

First in order comes the Teacher of Writing and Book-keeping, WILLIAM COOPER. I give him the place of precedence, because chronologically his department had existence long before the other subsidiary branches were taught in the School, the first incumbent having been William Murdo or Murdoch, who was appointed on February 8, 1593. Mr Cooper was elected to fill the office, on February 7, 1837. Born in Edinburgh, a pupil of Lennie the grammarian, Mr Cooper was, at a comparatively early age, apprenticed to Mr Butterworth, who taught plain and ornamental writing in several of the first boarding schools in the city. When only eighteen years old, Mr Cooper commenced business for himself in George Street, where he successfully conducted classes for writing and book-keeping. When the Edinburgh Institution, Hill Street (now Queen Street), was originated by his friend, Mr Robert Cunningham, Mr Cooper took charge of the commercial department, until he was appointed to succeed Mr Alexander M'Kean in the High School. He has thus laboured in this sphere for upwards of forty-six years, with great acceptance; and, I am quite sure that I express the sentiments of all his pupils, past and present, when I say that we

wish him an everlasting immortality in the High School. He is the only living link that still binds us to the Teachers of our day ; and may the time be far distant when that last link of the chain shall be broken. Mr Cooper has been Treasurer to the Educational Institute of Scotland since its institution in 1847, and within the last few weeks, was entertained at a public dinner by the Members of the Institute, when he received a valuable presentation in acknowledgment of his services. In 1837, he was ordained an Elder in St Mary's Church, under the late Rev. Dr Henry Grey. He joined the Free Church along with his respected Minister at the Disruption, and for many years has acted as Session Clerk of Free St Mary's. These and other important services to the Church were recognised in 1871, when Mr Cooper received a valuable testimonial from the Congregation. Mr Cooper has also for many years taken a leading part in the management of the Select Subscription Library.

The Teacher of Arithmetic and Mathematics was WILLIAM MOFFAT, M.A., who had previously taught the same subjects in George Heriot's Hospital. A native of the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, he was educated at Wallacehall School, in that district. He taught for some time in the parish school of Dunscore, and when he came to Edinburgh, he was engaged in private tuition. He entered upon his duties in the High School at the beginning of the Session 1834-5. I never had the privilege of being one of his pupils, and therefore cannot speak so distinctly as to his abilities ; but I always heard him spoken of among the boys as a most conscientious, painstaking teacher. One of his former pupils has enclosed to me the following :—" My recollections of Mr Moffat are chiefly very agreeable impressions of the affection and respect which his whole manner and bearing called forth from his pupils. His earnest pale face (I often wondered if none of the chalk with which he was constantly figuring on the black board had not transferred itself to his complexion) seemed so intent on imparting instruction, that I felt it a shame if I did not avail myself of it to the uttermost. He was perhaps possessed of too tender a nature for coming into contact with the varied, and not always very gentle, youth in his classes ; and when he had to inflict punishment on, or even severely to reprove, any of his pupils, the ashy pallor of his face and lips showed the painful effort it cost him. I remember, on two occasions, receiving well-merited rebuke, though not in the orthodox tangible form to which he occasionally resorted. A companion and myself,

in the mathematical class, took our half-guinea fees to him in copper, at considerable trouble to ourselves ; but he had the best of it, as he simply ordered us to take away our illegal tender, and bring it in a more convenient form next day. On the other occasion, after a lesson in Euclid, adopting the phraseology of the book, I said, 'In Scott, take any point, I'—and suiting the action to the word, I brought a smart tap on the eye of a companion, for which I certainly deserved, but did not receive my palmies. Mr Moffat was not a profound mathematician ; but, to the extent required for his pupils at the High School, he was a skilful and successful instructor ; and, when a youth showed attention and zeal, he was a loving and most painstaking teacher. He took a great interest in the success of his pupils after they had left him ; and he was a good man and true in every department of life." In 1866, under the arrangement then entered into, Mr Moffat ceased to teach mathematics in the School, another teacher having been appointed. He continued to teach the arithmetical classes until the beginning of the following session, when he resigned office, and received from the Magistrates and Town Council a retired allowance of £50 per annum. This he did not long enjoy. He died on January 11, 1870. He was for many years a member of the Kirk Session of the High Church of Edinburgh, and, at the time of his death, he held the position of Clerk to the Kirk Session. He received his degree of Master of Arts from the University of Edinburgh.

The teacher of French was Monsieur DE FIVAS, who was elected to the office in December 1835, about ten months after his colleague, Mr Moffat, had begun to labour in the School. He was the author of several French school books. In course of time he resigned his connection with the High School, and several educational institutions in Edinburgh, and returned to France, where he built a chateau, and enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate* for several years. He was a quiet, gentlemanly man, but a poor disciplinarian. He was no student of character, and consequently did not govern his classes well. In fact, the boys were "in power" in the French class room. His classes were never numerously attended. The only notable occasions on which I can remember of his wrath being stirred, was when the School got the accustomed half-holiday, on occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June. I am told that the practice of granting dispensation from lessons on that memorable day has been given up for several years.

THE JANITOR.

But I must not forget the JANITOR, a most responsible and important functionary, and whose office may almost be said to be classical, from the fact of the celebrated David Malloch* (or Mallet) having once filled the situation. Malloch was the author of a *Life of Bacon*, and of several tragedies and songs. His poverty, in his earlier years, compelled him to accept the office of Janitor in the High School; but he was soon after appointed Tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose, and eventually became Under Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was on the most intimate relations with the leading men of his day, among whom may be mentioned Pope, Garrick, Gibbon, and Thomson. His works are referred to in "*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*" The High School of our day could not boast of any such distinguished luminary. Neither had we the services of the well-known Bowie, whose tall athletic form used to be the terror of the more

* David Malloch, who was born about the year 1703, was son of James Malloch, farmer at Dunruchan, on the Perth estate, about two miles west from Muthill. James Malloch, of Dunruchan, was a favoured tenant of Lord Drummond, who was attainted in 1716 for his part in the Rebellion of 1715. The Mallochs were people of great respectability, and of considerable wealth for their station. They were concerned in the raising of the Standard of the Chevalier de St. George in 1715, and again in 1745, and on both occasions were great sufferers pecuniarily. While this may account for David accepting, for a very short period, the comparatively humble office of Janitor of the Edinburgh High School, the close intimacy between his father and the Perth family explains his ease of deportment and his polite attainments even in early life. The Janitor of the present day hardly represents the Janitor of olden times. In those days, the duties, in addition to the ringing of the school-bell, were akin to those of a school usher, and were not unfrequently performed by able and deserving students, for the sake of the salary, which was looked upon, indeed, as a kind of bursary. That David Malloch held the situation of Janitor is unquestionable. His receipt for the salary of the office, for the half-year from Lammas 1717 to Candlemas 1718, is among the numerous carefully preserved vouchers of "*The Good Town's Accounts.*" The amount of the salary, or "*aliment,*" as he terms it, was, for the half year, ten pounds Scots, or 16s. 8d. sterling. From the High School, Malloch proceeded to the University of Edinburgh; and, during his course of study there, several of his earlier poetical compositions were published, and there he made the acquaintance of the poet Thomson, his fellow collegian. On the recommendation of the Professors, he became, in 1723, tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose. Shortly afterwards, he accompanied his noble pupils to London. In July 1724, was published his celebrated ballad of *William and Margaret*. He continued to write his name "*Malloch*" down to about 1728; but, four years before, he wrote—"My cousin would have me write my name *Mallet*, for there is not one Englishman that can pronounce it." Mallet continued with the Montrose family till the year 1731,—giving, during this time, various

evil-disposed boys of the school, in the days of Brougham, and Jeffrey, and Cockburn, when "*horsing*"* was resorted to as a chastisement for the more serious offences. These days had gone past. In our day the situation was most worthily filled by a decent old citizen, John Gladdow, a former Deacon Convener of the Incorporated Trades, who in his business days, like Bailie Nicol Jarvie, had followed the avocation of weaver. In virtue of his office of Convener, he had been one of the constituent members of the Town Council, and a Patron of the school. His Conventership dated prior to the passing of the Reform Bill; and he was, therefore, a thorough-going Tory. While he looked upon the Town Council with that respect and esteem which one who was once a member of the Corporation is likely to do, he did not fail to express his opinion to the boys that the city's affairs—and the High School affairs in particular—were far better managed when *he* was in the Town Council. It was, perhaps, a benevolent act on the part of the Patrons to confer the office of Janitor on some deserving citizen who had not prospered in the world, and to have a kindly regard for one of their own

poetical effusions to the world. In 1726, in recognition of his genius, the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of M.A.; in 1734, he formally received the M.A. degree from his *Alma Mater*, the University of Edinburgh; and, in the same year, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in the University of Oxford. In 1739, his tragedy of *Mustapha*, which he dedicated to Frederick, Prince of Wales, was acted at Drury Lane with great applause. In conjunction with Thomson, he wrote the masque of *Alfred*; and in this piece, first acted in 1740, and afterwards brought out as an opera,—first appeared the famous ode of *Rule Britannia*, the original of which is, with great probability, ascribed to Mallet. *Amyntor and Theodora* appeared in 1747; in 1755, his masque of *Britannia* was acted at Drury Lane; in 1760, his ballad of *Edwin and Emma* was published; and in 1763, his tragedy of *Elvira*, dedicated to the Earl of Bute, was produced at Drury Lane. Two years afterwards—on April 21, 1765—he died in London, aged sixty-three years. Mallet was twice married. His second wife, Lucy Elstob, who was possessed of a considerable fortune, survived her husband, and died in Paris in 1795, at the age of seventy-nine years. In stature, Mallet was diminutive, but well formed; in conversation, he was elegant and easy; in business and in life, he was unimpeachable. His poetic fame rests chiefly on his ballads; "his works are not only the productions of a genius truly poetical, but they are friendly to the best interests of morality and religion." The preceding sketch has been taken from a work, on which neither painstaking research nor money have been spared, by Dr Dinsdale, who, in a loving and appreciative spirit, has traced out and set forth every available fact with regard to Mallet and his numerous works. The book, which ought to have an honoured place in the High School Library, is titled, "Ballads and Songs, by David Mallet; a New Edition, with Notes and Illustrations, and a Memoir of the Author, by Frederick Dinsdale, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.—London: Bell & Daldy, 1857."

* A species of chastisement, not known in the present day, but which, no doubt, lives in the recollection of those who were witnesses of it.

number, whose exigencies might necessitate acceptance of the small remuneration which this office in the gift of the Council presented. Not only in Gladdow's case, but in that of his successor, the same motive seems to have been in operation. He also had acted in the capacity of a Commissioner of Police. And while there was a good deal to be said in favour of the hoary-headed Janitor, as a representative type of so time-honoured an institution as the High School,—yet he could not exercise that surveillance over the boys that a man in the prime of life is expected to do. In addition to this, such appointments frequently placed the occupant, at a very early period, as a pensioner on the funds of the School; at least, the system was likely to lead to this state of matters. The present arrangement is much better. An old soldier, in the vigour of life, who can instruct the boys in drill; a man of active turn, who can, as the common phrase expresses it, put his hand to anything,—such a man is the present Janitor of the School.

But John Gladdow, with all his peculiarities of temper, was a worthy old man nevertheless. Although he was not a special favourite with the boys, owing to a certain sourness of disposition which not unfrequently showed itself,—the result, no doubt, of his having gone back in the world, and been called upon to occupy a lower position in life than that to which he had been for long accustomed; nevertheless, as is usual in boys' nature, there existed in the School that loyalty towards every one and everything connected with it which would have defended Gladdow against all comers, from the very fact of his being "our Janitor." On examination days, when he entered the Hall, the assembled boys sent forth a ringing cheer, scarcely less hearty than that with which they greeted the civic dignitaries. But his usually morose temperament did not always continue; for there were occasionally glimpses of sunshine in the old man's heart. He could relish a joke, however mischievous. And where is the school in which such is not daily practised among the school-boys? But the exhibitions of his better nature were usually kept in the back-ground. With the younger boys he rarely held intercourse. With the members of the senior classes he seemed to be more at home. To them he freely discoursed of the times when civic government was better, and when imperial government was superior. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel (for the latter, at that time, had not become a convert to the repeal of the Corn Laws) were men after Gladdow's own heart, chiefly from the fact that they were Tories. In short, he seemed to live daily upon the sentiment of the ballad,—

"The olden days are passed away,
And weary are the new."

The Janitor's duties consisted, chiefly, in supervising the building ; in ringing the school bell at the hours for assembling or dismissal ; in seeing that the gates were opened and closed at the proper hours, the class-rooms kept clean, the fires put on, and the school property protected from injury or loss. In all these respects, I suppose he fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of the Rector and Masters ; though the boys sometimes thought he might have risen earlier in the morning, and opened the gates sooner ; as well as slept in the afternoon, when his active duties were over, and shut the gates at a later hour, so as to allow them to finish a game of cricket. In those days, there was no cricket park, like that provided for the ingenuous youth who attend the High School at the present time. Now, they have the privilege of an excellent cricket ground near to the ancient Palace of Holyrood House. Then, the "Yards" was our only cricket field, with Bruntsfield Links on Saturdays. The Janitor also acted as Sub-Librarian, the duties of Chief Librarian devolving on the Classical Masters in rotation. But the Janitor was, to all intents and purposes, the one with whom the pupils came into contact. Perhaps it was in this relationship that his temper was most tried by the hosts of young people who flocked round the Library table, on afternoons set apart for exchange of books. No novels were to be had. It was, therefore, difficult to please youthful tastes and imaginations, when the world of romance was carefully excluded. The Library, which has existed for about two centuries, is chiefly valuable as a classical one. There were a few books of travel, and these were eagerly seized upon. If nothing else could be had, two volumes of the *Percy Anecdotes* were accepted as the *dernier resort*.

But, it was in providing luncheon for the boys that we most appreciated his services. The little shop, which forms part of the Janitor's lodge, presented a most animated appearance when the classes were dismissed for a short interval during the forenoon. Both Gladdow and his son "Neddy" were busy handing out rolls and biscuits of all shapes and sizes, with quantities of milk, according to the respective demands and tastes of the young people. Sweetmeats, too, of a limited kind, were sometimes in request. On one occasion, however, and that lasting over a period of several weeks, there was a notable falling off from the Janitor's shop—what in these days we would popularly call a *strike* among the boys. It originated thus : One or two of the young folks had discovered suspicious signs of uncleanness in the bread ; and at last, an ingenuous youth unfortunately found a small brass nail safely imbedded in the middle of his roll. That was enough. The nail was produced, and the place from whence it was taken was shown to a small knot of class-fellows.

"With parted lips, and wondering eyes,
Each boy gazed on, in mute surprise."

At last the resolution was taken. The "Jenny's shop," for so it was familiarly termed, must be abandoned. The discovery and the resolve spread like wildfire. The secession was pretty general over the school, although there were a considerable number of boys, who, conservative like, kept to the old shop. Whether they had got infected by the rule of life laid down by the Janitor, in his political and social discourses, I know not. Perhaps it was but a miniature example of the play performed on other and higher stages. A great authority tells us that "all the world's a stage." Varied though the scenes be, and different the circumstances and conditions, whether on the youthful arena or on that of mature age, there are still the same feelings, the same passions, the same nature brought into play, and controlling our actions. But to return. The question arose, Where was our luncheon to be got? Juvenile ingenuity is never at a loss: neither is juvenile insight into things ever satisfied. Propose a question of any difficulty, in the commissariat department, to a detachment of youngsters, and, if it be only to satisfy their palate, they will speedily solve the riddle. It was so on this occasion. A precocious young gentleman had discovered that precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon, at the shop of Mr Farmer, baker, Calton Street, there could be had, in abundance, "soldiers' tammies," piping hot. The "tammy" consisted of a somewhat larger roll than was to be had at the Janitor's, considering the price paid for it. It was baked of that species of flour which is used in the manufacture of brown bread, and which appears much more frequently at table now-a-days than it did then. The information conveyed was highly approved of. Next day the Janitor's shop was largely deserted. A cloud of High School boys was found besieging the shop door of Mr Farmer, who, honest man, could not well understand the cause of this sudden apparition. The boys came upon his premises in a dense crowd, like a shoal of herrings at sea. Any customer, who perchance was near the counter at the time, would have gladly got out of the way. But there was no way of egress. A "penny crush," as it is commonly called among boys, is of too rare an occurrence not to be eagerly seized hold of. Not that they wish to do any harm, either to the poor unfortunate victim who gets jammed in the midst of them or to any one of themselves. It's all in fun, and must be accepted as such. One must be reconciled to the situation, if he is unhappily placed in it, and take it in good part. The boys mean no ill. It is but the natural forth-flowing of juvenile spirits, which we all enjoyed when we were boys ourselves. One thing is certain, and that Mr

Farmer found out. The sooner he served them, the sooner he and his customers got quit of them. It was hot work for a short time, but it was soon over. There was, however, a small brigade, who did not see their way to adopt the "tammy." They were of the biscuit-loving race. And, as the order of the day seemed to be a cheap pennyworth, their desires were satisfied in a shop in Leith Street, where huge hard biscuits were sold,—“Sailors’ biscuits,” as they were styled in the window. There were few who cared to show their powers of teeth for so apparently indigestible food. The task of chewing was tedious, and it took a long time to appease the cravings of a young stomach. To do justice to it would almost have required the tusks of a Scotch terrier. I need not add that this detachment—which was never strong—became soon “small by degrees, and beautifully less.”

It was in vain that our respected Master, Dr Boyd, told us that, though it was a matter in which he had no right to interfere, yet, as the Janitor provided his supplies for the benefit of the School, it was our duty to patronise him. A suppressed grumble from one of the forms simply told the cause :—“The bread’s bad !” It was to no purpose that the Doctor apostrophised us to the effect, that the bread was a thousand times better than the nasty, black, dirty stuff he had seen us devouring. Farmer continued popular, and Gladdow was at discount. But yet a remedy was at hand.

The Janitor’s purveyor seems to have been a clever man. He hit on a bright idea. By changing the shape of the roll, he produced the desired effect. Instead of forming it into the canonical shape of either oval or circular, he elongated it, so as to resemble a short walking stick, or rather a fencing stick. As fencing and gymnastics were introduced into the School a few months before, I suppose it was the latter similitude that lent the charm. “Where did you get these ?” asked one of the seceder boys, and who, with all propriety, might be politically called a *radical* in the School, to two youths, who having stuck to the old shop, might be likewise termed *true blue conservatives*. “At the Jenny’s,” was the prompt answer. “What does he call them ?” “Giants’ fingers.” “Then I’ll have one.” But, to his chagrin, he found they were all gone. The news spread through the School, of the “*stunning* Giants’ fingers” to be had at the Janitor’s. Many calls were made that day at Gladdow’s shop, but each boy received the same reply,—“All done, but plenty to-morrow.” Next day came. The shop at the Janitor’s lodge has now resumed its old brisk appearance. “Giants’ fingers” are greatly and almost exclusively in demand. That demand is promptly met. But what of Mr Farmer ? Greatly astonished as he must have been at the advent of the boys, so also, and

perhaps more astonished, was he at their flight, like *swallows*. In fact, "he was left lamenting,"—and yet not lamenting; for it was much trouble and little profit. Patient, complaisant, and civil, as he and his shopkeepers ever were with the young rabble, I fear he found out in his experience, that High School boy patronage, in so far as remuneration was concerned, turned out to be "much ado about nothing."

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The system of education followed in the High School was, I think, the best which could be adopted; because it was eminently fitted for the discipline of the mind. It was not a system which pandered to the particular tastes of the day,—as susceptible of change as are the fashions. But it was a system which was sure to stand the test when all others failed; because it was based on the healthful development of mind. Besides, it was an old and tried system of education.

Even in the middle ages, there was all over Europe the system of instruction well known as the ancient *trivium*, which formed the basis of universal culture, and which is referred to by Hallam, in his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries." The *trivium* included grammar, logic, and rhetoric. The groundwork of the *trivium* was grammatical instruction in the classical languages of Greece and Rome. It was considered that thorough training in the vocabulary, accidence, syntax, and practical use of these languages, either orally or in writing, constituted the best discipline of the reason, imagination, memory, and taste. Such a system of grammatical training was deemed the best, if not the sole preparative for the properly academic studies of logic and rhetoric. With the materials furnished by this system of grammatical culture, the student proceeded by a natural sequence to logic, which may be defined as the science of inference; and thence to rhetoric, the science of expression, and that in its widest sense, as embracing both oral and written composition. Following out this system, which is based in reality on the development of mind, it will at once be apparent why, from their special functions and aims, schools appropriated to the study of the classical languages have been styled in this country "Grammar Schools," meaning by the term grammar, that scheme alike of linguistic and mental discipline to which I have referred. Among those grammar schools, the High School of Edinburgh has occupied, and still occupies, a position of proud pre-eminence. Of late years, changes have taken place upon its system which have materially altered its old constitution, and the tendency of some of these changes has been matter of con-

troversy. Whether the operation of the Education (Scotland) Act, and the action of the Board of Management by which the affairs of the High School are in future to be controlled, will continue the present system, is a matter which time alone will determine.

The system pursued in our day, of having four classical Teachers besides the Rector, an arrangement which subsisted for nearly three centuries, was altered in 1866. The staff, according to the scheme then adopted, consists now of a Rector, two Classical Masters, one English Master, one assistant English Master, and one Arithmetic and Mathematical Master. The old plan by which each class had its own Master for classics and English—in fact, for everything except what was known as the optional or subsidiary branches—when the Master might be said to be the guiding star of the boys, moulding their minds, and forming their character and habits—all this has gone. It cannot now be said, as was said in our day, “That is a *Mackay* boy, and this other one is a *Boyd* boy.” The English and Mathematical Masters come in for a considerable share of the interest that attaches to the Teacher. Class Clubs in honour of the Master, as we have already seen, are now at an end. In fact, they were extinguished even before these changes, having given place to organizations of pupils, with no other aim than the laudation of the Master.

The prominence which is now given to the English language in the High School, is designed to meet a popular call for it; and this involves a depreciation of the value of classical instruction. There is at the present time a craving on the part of the public for what is called a system of modern education, by practically ignoring the classics, or nearly so, and substituting what are called branches of useful knowledge. Now, far be it from me, to underrate the latter, or any accomplishment; but I hold strongly that the student can only thoroughly master the modern languages, after he has laid a proper foundation in the systematic drill to which he is subjected in acquiring a knowledge of the structure of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome.

As bearing on this subject, I cannot help quoting the words of the late Lord Cockburn,—“For all I have seen has satisfied me that there is no solid and graceful foundation for boys’ minds like classical learning grammatically acquired, and that all the modern substitutes of what is called useful knowledge, breed little beyond conceit, vulgarity, and general ignorance. It is not the mere acquaintance with the two immortal languages which constitutes the value,—though the value of this is incalculable,—but the easy discipline of the mind by the

necessary reception of precise rules of which the uses and reasonableness are in due time disclosed." That opinion is one which will readily be endorsed by every enlightened mind. When a boy begins to parse words and to analyse sentences, various faculties of the mind are called into exercise ; his reason, his memory, and his attention are equally stimulated and developed ; while the teacher, through the media of the very same words and sentences, has constant opportunity of instructing the pupil, both in the subject-matter of the lesson, and in the etymology of every vocable it contains. The amount of discrimination which it evolves in the mind of the pupil, and the exercise of those other faculties which it calls forth, appear to me to be its strong recommendation. It is a system of tuition based on the healthful development of mind. It is not the acquaintance with figures and calculation which a youth obtains in an arithmetical class, that will ever make him a Chancellor of the Exchequer, though a knowledge of figures is indispensable for such a position. Mere arithmetic will only fit him to be an accurate book-keeper. It is the training of his reasoning faculties, principally in the study of the grammatical construction of language, that lays the sure foundation of those qualifications which fit him for the more responsible duties of life.

But, in addition to the discipline of the mind, the study of the classics enables the student thoroughly to understand his own vernacular. I trust that the day is far distant when the Greek and Latin languages shall not form a most essential part of a liberal education. At the present time, the classics are taught by as accomplished teachers as the High School could ever boast of. But the system at present pursued, of having separate classical and English teachers, entails a loss of time and teaching power. The frequent change from one teacher to another, and from one class-room to another, has a tendency to unsettle the minds of the young. When the boys take their seats, it requires a few minutes before their minds can get concentrated upon the work to which they are about to apply themselves ; and, as the hour advances towards completion, there is an evident spirit of restlessness abroad. Though that is by no means an important fact, it is not the only drawback of the present system.

I have already hinted that the best way to learn the grammar of one's own language, is to become acquainted with the grammar of a foreign one, and specially of one of the classical languages. The principles in both are, for the most part, the same ; but English affords comparatively few illustrations of them, on account of its inflections, and for other reasons ; and the few illustrations are apt to be overlooked, from the very familiarity of the pupil with the language. It is different with such a language

as Latin. The pupil cannot proceed a step without the knowledge of grammatical principles. The strangeness of the forms compels him to think, and to find a reason for one form being used, and another form being rejected. Now, if the same master teaches both languages, he can at once come to the aid of the pupil in any difficulty. Suppose the difficulty be in Latin, the classical teacher knows how far the pupil has become acquainted with English grammar, and he will base his method of explanation on the amount and kind of information which he knows the pupil possesses. Or, again, if the difficulty be in English, he knows how much Latin the pupil knows ; and out of this knowledge he can select endless examples to make the point clear. But, if one master teaches English and another Latin grammar, it is plain that both generally are firing their illustrations in the dark. They spend a long time on unnecessary explanations, and omit to explain what it is of the utmost consequence that the pupil should know.

Further, there is nothing worse, at the early stages of study, than putting before the pupil discordant opinions. These opinions not only puzzle and bewilder him, but they impair his powers of memory and reflection. Nevertheless, at the present day, there are no two grammars alike. Each has its own modes, its own definitions, and its own method of exhibiting inflections. The Latin grammars differ from each other also ; and they likewise have their differences of definitions of the parts of speech and other points of grammar. The pupil who is taught English by one master, and Latin by another, learns two definitions of each part of speech. He is taught different ways of analysing sentences ; and yet there is no one to reconcile the real or apparent difference. If, on the other hand, the classical master teaches both grammars, he takes up the portions of English and Latin grammar on the same days. His explanations of the Latin grammar help to make the English grammar more intelligible, and *vice versa*.

There is yet another and very great advantage by the use of both languages at the same point—viz., that great variety is presented to the pupil, while the subject-matter is the same. The great element of success in teaching, is repetition of the right kind, and here you have repetition of the right kind ; the same main idea illustrated by a great variety of facts, and brought home to the pupil's mind in a great variety of aspects.

Writers on education have always drawn a distinction between mere instruction, and education properly so called. Instruction supplies the mind with a certain amount of information : Education gives the mind the power to acquire information for itself, to reflect and act with vigour. The one overloads the stomach of

the mind, so to speak, with food, good, bad, or indifferent: The other takes care that the food be assimilated, and that it supplies the framework with blood, flesh, and bones. In a school reduced to a system of class hours, you have no longer a proper educational institution. You have merely a workshop of instruction. The teachers have no longer to look after the whole humanity, so to speak, of the boy. They have simply to cram him with the particular ware which they are appointed to sell; and there is a tendency, when a teacher is made merely an instructor, for him to become one-sided and mechanical. He values his own wares too highly. He values the least important of them at an inordinate rate; for these are the portions in the possession of which lies his special faculty. It is for this reason that, in almost all the great schools of the Continent, the governments make it imperative that the classical teacher shall give instruction in some modern subjects; and it is for this reason also, that in all the great schools in England, the teaching of English is interwoven with the teaching of classics.

If the teacher is to educate his pupil well, he must be deeply interested in the thoughts and activities of the present time; he must be able to bring his knowledge of antiquity to bear on modern thought; and he must be well acquainted with the history of his own country, and the reasons of its greatness. He must be able to show how the British language and its institutions were largely influenced by the Roman occupation and culture. If he be not alive to these, his educative powers must be small. Hence the advantage of giving—which was the arrangement in our High School days—the classical teacher modern history and geography also to teach. It helps to make the teacher wider in his culture, and more in sympathy with the present time; and there is, of necessity, a great accession of educative power exerted on the pupil.

All these questions will, no doubt, very soon occupy the attention of the Board of Management, under the Education Act. As part of a great national system of education, the High School, and the higher learning for which it was famed for several centuries, will not be looked upon from a merely financial point of view. Its affairs will, in all likelihood, be conducted with due regard to what is best from an educational stand-point, without having forced upon it either considerations of imagined economy on the one hand, or what will pander to the *vox populi* on the other.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since we left the halls of our *Alma Mater*. Time has brought about great changes. Some of our duxes, of whose future career we had formed the highest anticipations, who

“Made gallant show and promise of their mettle,”

are nowhere in the battle of life. Their precocity of intellect seems to have exhausted itself before they reached mature years. Others, again, who occupied very subordinate places in the class-room, are now filling the most prominent positions in life.

Parents and guardians of youth may, from this result, take a lesson. It is one of the curses in our school system of the present day, that paterfamilias always expects his son to be dux of his class. He forgets that, while many engage in the race, only one can obtain the prize. Of course, in his estimation, his child is superior to every other; but it does not necessarily follow that he will be superior to every other in the class-room. If young hopeful is not gainer, there must be something wrong in the management of the school. His guardian must, therefore, withdraw him, and send him to another academy. He fails to see that, as there are diversities of gifts, and these not always scholastic, so also are there differences in point of age when the gifts manifest themselves. The late Lord Cockburn did not occupy a conspicuous place in his class—in fact, he was one of the boobies, and had ever afterwards a distrust of duxes—and it is related of him, that, on leaving the High School, he deposited, somewhere at the foot of the Braid Hills, a bottle, containing a paper communicating his feelings of joy at being free from the school control and discipline; yet he reached great eminence at the Bar, and in course of time became one of the most distinguished Senators of the College of Justice. Sir Walter Scott tells us that, in his High School days, he “glanced like a meteor up and down the class;” yet, in course of years, when the veil of secrecy was withdrawn, he was revealed as “the Great Unknown” of the world. In the High School Library, at the present time, may be seen a well-executed model of the well-known bridge in Caesar’s Commentaries, designed and executed by a High School booby, and preserved in the School to show, that while a boy may not have scholastic attainments, he may yet lay claim to mechanical or engineering skill. If parents would regard school attendance as a discipline of the mind, rather than an opportunity afforded to their children to dissipate their youthful talent in

merely vanquishing their fellows and being successful in obtaining prizes, it is certain that there would be much fewer changes in the class-roll of the various schools, and that better results to all would speedily follow. Prizes were designed for the more meritorious, and were wont to be few in our schools. Now their name is legion, and it is to be feared that they are not regarded as possessing the honour which used to attach to them, but are largely given to propitiate ambitious papas and mammas.*

Among the boys who attended the High School during our time, not a few have risen to distinction. While there are several to whom I might have referred, and while there may be others regarding whom I have not the means of knowing,—I cannot help specially alluding to two. The first of these is one who has risen to the foremost place at the Scottish Bar, Andrew Rutherford Clark, Q.C., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland; and the second is Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department in India, who had the honour to be the first young man from Scotland who passed the competitive examination for the Civil Service in India. Our own class list presents on the whole a very creditable appearance, and may be safely taken as an average High School Class.

The results brought about by the passage of years cannot be tabulated; but the reader may work out the general result for himself. In so far as life results can be ascertained, and attributed to a system of tuition, I am persuaded that the history of High School boys has been comparatively successful and happy.

It would be strange, if, among so many school-fellows, there should not be a few whose education and training did not serve to benefit them and enable them to run well in life's race. These, however, are exceptions; and I return to the conviction, that the system of education in the High School, as we found it, imperfect though it may seem to have been, produced not a few good scholars, useful men, and valued citizens and countrymen.

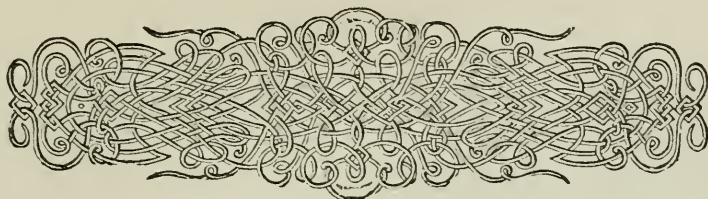
* At one time, there was only one medal awarded in the High School,—that given to the Dux of the Rector's Class. Now, there are ten or twelve medals. I cannot refrain from here mentioning an incident connected with a High School Dux, which was told me, several years ago, by the late Mr Joseph Grant, W.S., an old High School boy, whose fund of quiet humour and story-telling seemed inexhaustible; and who, it is to be hoped, has left behind him some record of his quaint illustrations of Edinburgh celebrities and customs:—At the battle of Trafalgar, Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnot, the medallist of 1803, who, when going, as a midshipman, into the heat of the conflict, suspended his High School medal from his neck, resolved that, if he fell in the engagement, he should die with his school honours upon him.

I have now done. It has been a source of great pleasure to me to recall incidents of boyish days, which are likely soon to become

“A dim and misty thing,
In the far off sea of years.”

I have tried to convey my impressions of the High School as I found it, when a pupil there. Although more than a quarter of a century has elapsed, many incidents have all the freshness of yesterday to the memory; and it is affecting to consider how many barks that then hoisted their little sail, full of glee and animation, have since navigated all life's river, and entered that great ocean of eternity which must so soon absorb us all.





OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.



SCHOOL MEMORIES.

From "The Witness."

The formative period of a man's life, so far as educational influences are concerned, may be regarded as comprehending three successive and well defined epochs,—the earlier school course, that of the intermediate or classical academy, and the college curriculum. Such of our readers as have passed through all these stages will probably agree with us in holding that susceptibility of impression is characteristic of the first, and that not till a youth reaches the era of opening manhood does he begin rightly to apprehend the significance and value of the studies in which he is engaged. During the elementary course, there may be rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge ; but the young voyager is bewildered amid the novelties which he encounters, and he lacks the capacity to reflect with profit on the positive or relative value of his attainments. The same youth, however, by the time he is approaching the termination of his educational course, has attained a larger intelligence and comparative ripeness of judgment, in virtue of which he is in a condition at once to perceive how previous processes of school learning, harassing as they might be at the time, have contributed to his mental advancement ; to survey, with a correct appreciation of their connection and interdependence, the fields of research in which he is now laboriously engaged, and to estimate aright the adaptation of all his studies, past and present, to the position which he expects to occupy, and the duties which he will be called to discharge on the arena of life. The "middle passage,"—exemplified in the life of a High School boy, or a pupil of the Edinburgh Academy,—may be held to embrace both the characteristics above specified. The lads who throng the benches of the Latin and Greek class-room are neither children nor young men, yet they retain the boyish susceptibilities of the one, and are at least beginning to realise the riper judgment and higher mental grasp of the other. Accordingly it is found that, bating the petulance and presumption hardly separable from their intermediate position, the youth of our classical schools are distinguished in an eminent degree by the better qualities characteristic of the state from which they have emerged, and of that into which they will ere long enter. In illustration we may refer to these notable features of boy-life in our intermediate schools,—warmth of personal attachment, and that *esprit de corps* in virtue of which, to belong to "our class" is an honour to be envied of all.

These remarks have been suggested by the appearance of the little volume noted below.* We bring it under the attention of our readers, so far as it is possible to do so, partly because it is a notable outcome of the above-named commendable qualities of schoolboy character, and partly because this public notice of it may induce others to follow the example here set. But we must give some account of the book. As the title indicates, it is the history of a High School class, not in the way of reproducing the course of study pursued during its existence, together with the occasional incidents by which the jog-trot of continuous class-work must have been relieved, and thus endeavouring to delineate the mental progress of individuals or of the class generally (which, if well executed, would be intensely interesting), but rather in the way of exhibiting the subsequent career of those who were once class-fellows of the author; of bringing together again, after another fashion, those who for a term of years sat daily on the benches of the same class-room. The idea of the volume originated on this wise. Some of the members of Dr Boyd's fourth class had formed themselves into a club for the purpose of "reviving acquaintanceships begun at school, and cultivating friendly intercourse with one another." This having turned out tolerably successful, it occurred to Mr Colston, who was the prime mover in the affair, that something more than a bare list of names would be acceptable to his fellow-members, and forthwith he commenced his researches. The result is this beautiful volume, which is designed to be both a memorial of the able teacher who conducted the class, and a *re-union*—the only one possible in the circumstances—of those who together enjoyed for some time the benefit of his tuition.

The former end is directly served by a well-written memoir of Dr Boyd, in which full justice is done to his eminence as a scholar, and his admirable skill in teaching. This (only too brief) paper, which consists in great part of personal recollections, and is thus coloured with the hues of the writer's own experience, is so piquant and graphic, that we, who never saw Dr Boyd, are now positively familiar with his look and bearing. He seems to have happily combined the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*; and it is no light testimony to his worth that his memory is so fresh and fragrant in the hearts of many over whom he swayed the sceptre of school authority. The graceful tribute which Mr Colston has, with reverent hand, laid on his tomb, is creditable to both master and pupil.

The other object which the author had in view has been accomplished with remarkable success on the whole. It was, of course, quite easy to print class-lists, prize-lists, etc., and as easy to record the progress of the class club; but even though love dictated the task, and sustained the worker, it might seem an all but hopeless effort to ascertain what had become of the 139 lads who were for a longer or shorter period members of the class. Yet "love's labour" has not been "lost;" for here, as the fruit of a most painstaking investigation, is an account, more or less full, of at least the outer life of all but 17 of the entire number. In justification of the special attention which the author has devoted to those deceased, he refers to the maxim, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, as excellent and humane. We have heard the maxim amended thus,—*De vivis nil nisi bonum, sed de mortuis nil nisi verum*. However he has treated the dead, Mr Colston has given a most favourable view of the living; and the surviving members of Dr Boyd's fourth class may congratulate themselves on presenting such a goodly array of worth, talent, and social standing, as appears in the pages of this memorial volume.

* "History of Dr Boyd's Fourth High School Class; with Biographical Sketch of Dr Boyd. By James Colston. Edinburgh: Printed for private circulation by Colston & Son. 1862."

Mr Colston, who is favourably known in Edinburgh for his benevolence and active business habits, has done ample justice to his subject. The literary ability displayed is very considerable, and the getting up of the book is also creditable. It is a gift from the author to his class-fellows; and a munificent gift it is. We cannot advise our readers to purchase, seeing it has been printed for private circulation; but we may be allowed to express a hope that this interesting monograph is the first of a class in which groups of men, engaged in the work and warfare of life, may find themselves ranged anew alongside of the friends of their youth, and thus reminiscences of schoolboy days, blending with the stern realities of life, will serve to dispel for a little the sadness of the heart, and to smooth the wrinkles of the brow.—*March 1862.*

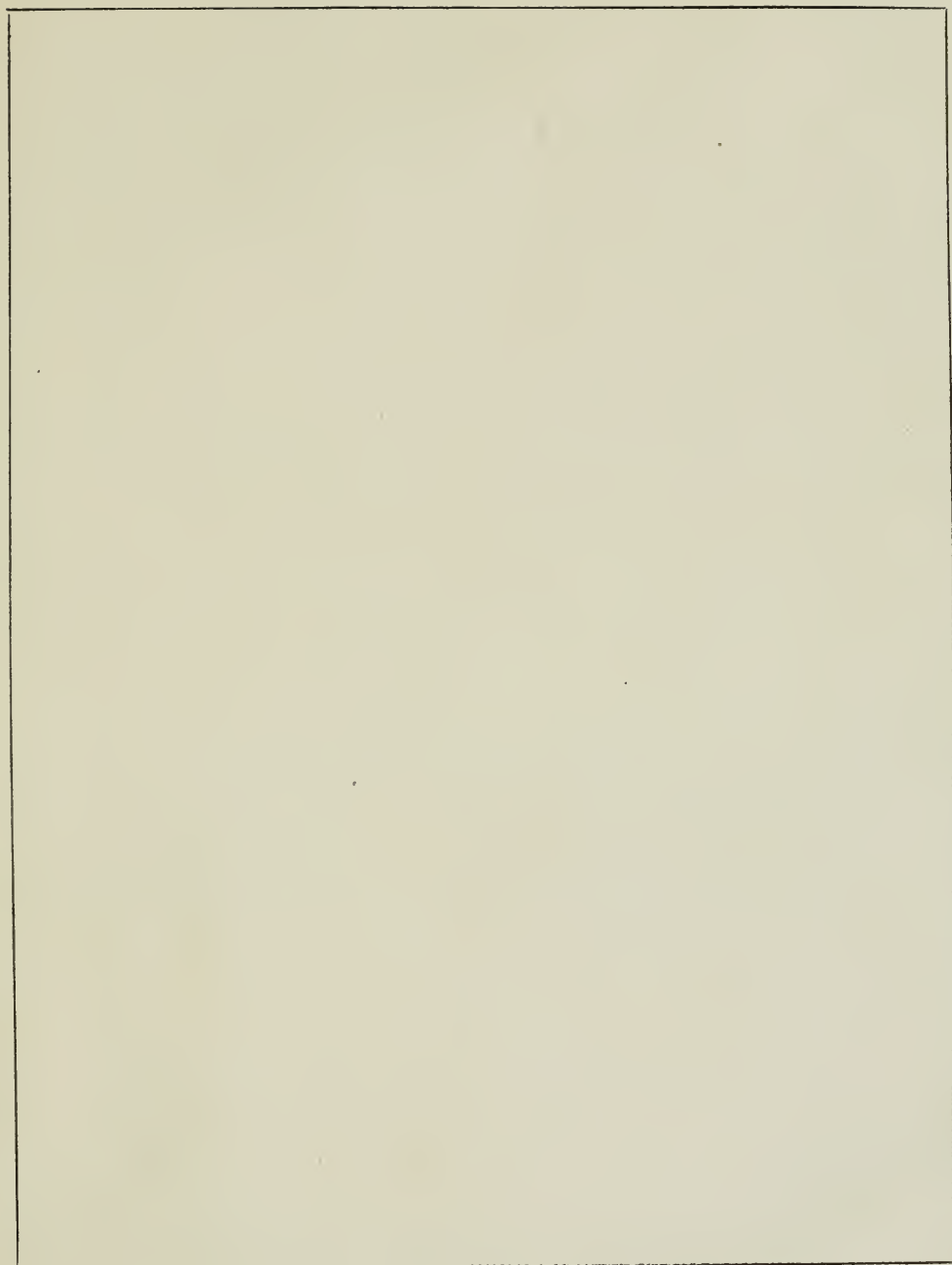
From "The Caledonian Mercury."

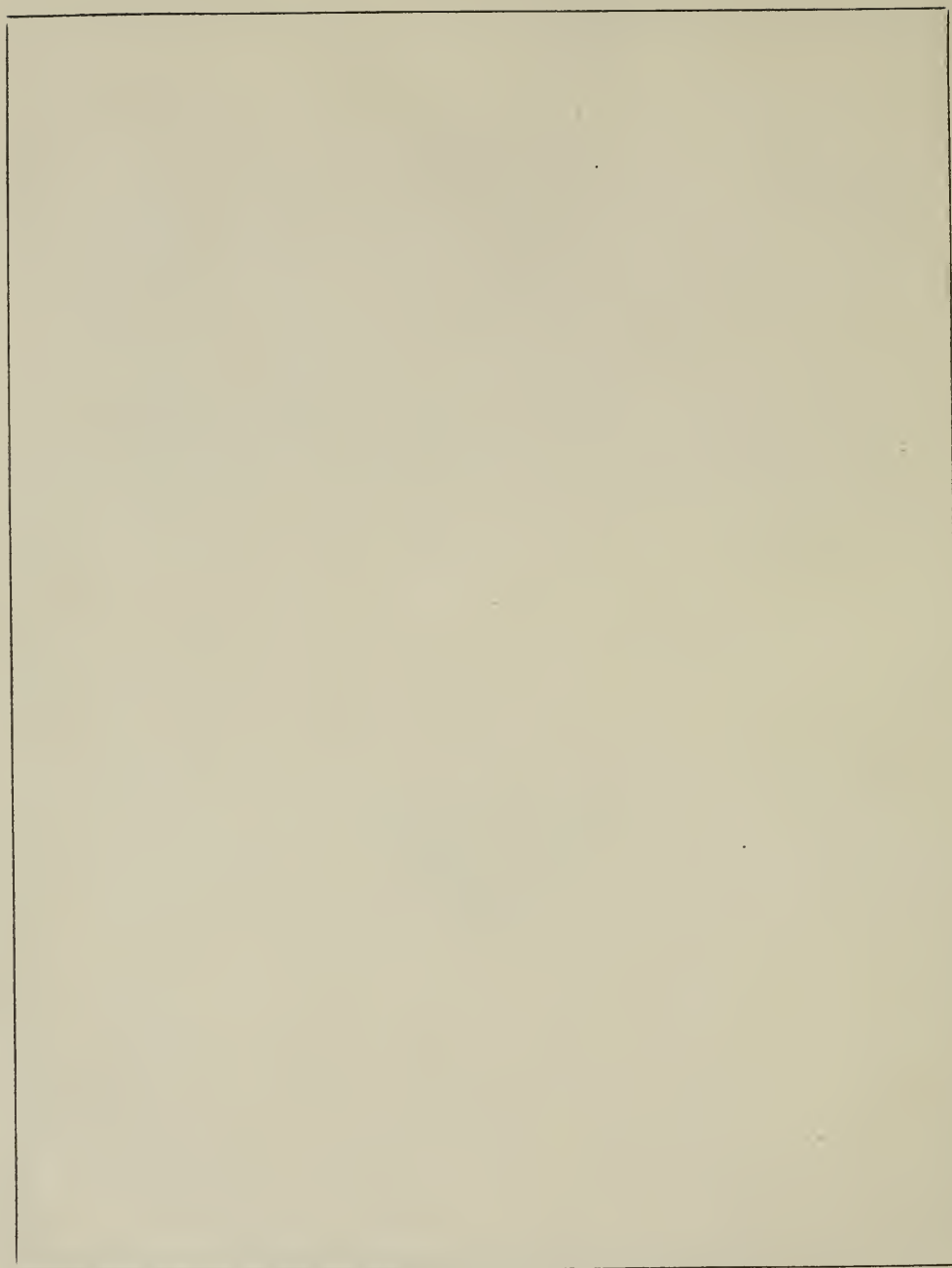
HISTORY OF DR BOYD'S FOURTH HIGH SCHOOL CLASS.—A little book, under this title, of a very unique and interesting kind, has been prepared and printed for private circulation by Mr James Colston, a member of this class, and secretary to the club formed in connection with it. The book contains, besides a well-written memoir of Dr Boyd, and some pleasant reminiscences of school-boy life, a list of all the pupils, 139 in number, who attended the class during the sessions 1841-1845, with a brief sketch of the subsequent history and present position of each, so far as the compiler has found it possible to obtain definite information. We have been struck with the wonderful completeness of this information, considering the immense amount of correspondence and enquiry which must have been necessary to collect it. Less than one-third of the members of the class are now resident in Edinburgh the rest being scattered throughout every corner of the globe. The labour necessary, in these circumstances, to accumulate such a number of minute details as Mr Colston has arranged and reproduced in this little volume, could only have been undertaken by one to whom it was indeed a labour of love. For the pains he has so ungrudgingly bestowed, the compiler has laid all his old class-fellows under deep and lasting obligation. They cannot fail to appreciate highly the kindly feeling which has prompted what forms at once a beautiful tribute to the memory of their old preceptor, and a delightful memento of old school companionships. This book must be specially welcome to those who have gone to foreign lands, and to whom the pleasure of obtaining news of old friends and companions is at once so exquisite and so difficult of attainment. We cordially commend this endeavour to perpetuate and keep fresh and green the memory of youthful associations and friendships, which though formed lightly and unconsciously, often sink deepest into the heart, and leave an impression which time and separation can never altogether efface. Many an old man, returning to his native country after an absence of half a lifetime, has felt his heart yearning after the friends of his boyhood; of whom, however, he can find no trace—no effort having been made during the intervening years to preserve a record of the "mony ups and doons," to which they have been subjected. Such a book as Mr Colston's would be regarded in such circumstances as a treasure. We must not omit to add that the work is enriched with an excellent steel engraving of Dr Boyd, by Mr George Aikman, jun., also a member of the class, which will vividly and pleasantly recall to his old classmates the strongly marked and characteristic expression of a face they once studied so often, and knew so well.—*March 1862.*

From "The Ayr Observer and Galloway Chronicle."

I had lately an opportunity of examining a very curious book, written by an "old boy" of the High School, and printed for private circulation. It has attracted a considerable amount of attention, and is undoubtedly unique,—the only work of the kind among all the books of the world! It consists of a history of the class in the High School, of which the author was a member, and is got up, as it behoved so luxurious a book to be. There were 139 members of the class, and of so numerous a body of class-fellows, Mr Colston has been able, after a lapse of twenty years, to trace 137 in their wanderings all over the earth. The volume is adorned with a beautiful engraving of the High School, and with a portrait of Dr Boyd, the master of the class, enthusiasm for whose noble character is undoubtedly a main cause of the author's efforts. The introduction, and memoir of Dr Boyd, which are both contributed by Mr Colston, are elegantly written, and may be read, even by strangers, with pleasure. One might at first almost be tempted to smile at a devotion of time and toil to an object so unprecedently peculiar. But no man who preserves in his memory the hallowed associations of the olden, golden, sunny days of school-tide, will fail to regard with admiration so thoroughly original and thoroughly pleasant a book. Years hence, I doubt not, many a "book-hunter" will prize among his treasures, or seek to do so, a copy of this little history.—*Edinburgh Correspondent, July 1862.*







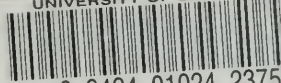
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